

ARMY



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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 40
WHOLE NUMBER 820.

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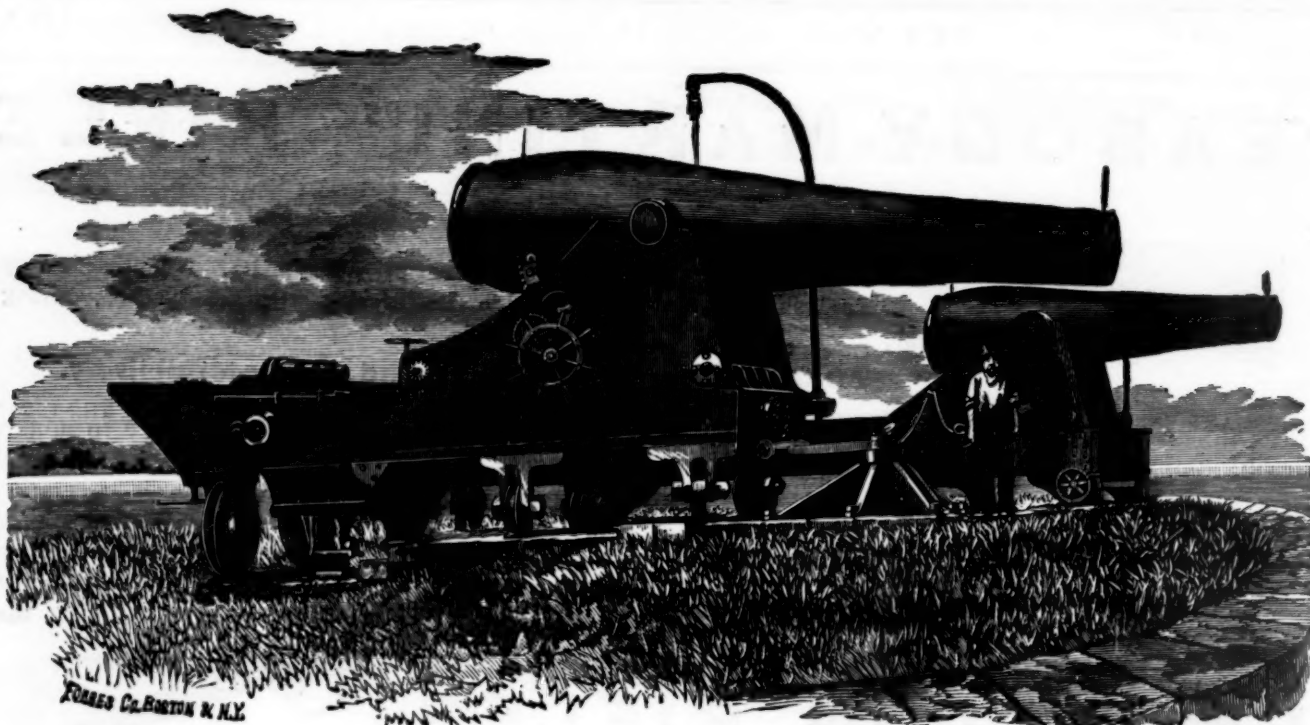
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WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bânet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co. under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of guns. Tons.	Length of bore. Inches.	Charge of powder. Pounds.	Weight of shot. Pounds.	Muzzle velocity. Feet.	Pressure per sq. inch of bore. Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle.	1,000 yards.	2,000 yards.	3,000 yards.	4,000 yards.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1800	32,864	317.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	33.30	227.167	110	664	1359	29,106	215.8	160	152.6	130.9	118.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	248.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1428	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1426	38,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	150	117	98.8	78.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	25,600	168.4	135.6	111.8	96.8	79.7

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THE ARMY.

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Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Colonel Albert J. Myer, *Chief Signal Officer.*
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. Macfieley, *Commissary-General of Sub.*
Brigadier-General Jos. E. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

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Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

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Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

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commanding District: Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T. 1st Lt. J. Hale, Adj. 3d Inf. A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Lt. Col. A. G. Brackett, 2d Cav.
Headquarters, Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lieut. W. C. Rawlins
Adj. 3d Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

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Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John A. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General S. O. G. Ord:
Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 20th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, Adj. 20th
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Ancones.—Lt. Col. W. R. Shafter, 34th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 3d Lt. J. H. Dorr, 4th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel E. B. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clits, 10th Infantry:
Commanding. Hdqrs. Ft. McKavett. 1st Lt. J. F. Stretch, 10th
Inf., A. A. G.

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N. Y. H. Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

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Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

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Hdqrs. Newport Bks., Ky. Maj. J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Brigadier-General O. O.
Howard: Hdqrs. Ft. Vancouver, Wash. T. 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen,
14th Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
headquarters Lapwai, Idaho T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox,
Colonel 13th Infantry: Hdqrs. Prescott Barracks. Major
J. F. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., A. A. G.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

Mounted Infantry.—The Secretary of War has approved par 9, S. O. 66, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, which detailed, subject to that approval, the following designated companies for duty as mounted infantry from the dates specified in each case: Co. F, 16th Inf., Dec. 1, 1878; Co. G, 19th Inf., Dec. 1, 1878; Co. I, 23d Inf., March 1, 1879 (S. O. 83, April 28, D. M.).

Desertion.—G. O. 5, Hdqrs D. Columbia, April 15, publishes instructions to correct the evils of desertion. Commanding officers are to investigate the causes of desertion, which are often local and the result of abuses that should be corrected, and require company officers to daily inspect the meals of soldiers and see that they have food enough, and in as great variety as possible. The oath of enlistment is to be read to the troops at least once in two months, and the force and extent of its obligations fully explained. When desertion does occur, immediate, and, if possible, telegraphic information is to be sent to all military commanders along the route taken, and civil authorities of adjoining cities and towns, with full description, including marks, habits of manner, speech, gait and other known characteristics of the deserter. Efforts for recapture must be immediate, energetic and persistent. "The indifference to his trust," says Gen. Howard in this circular, "of an officer who is ignorant of the internal workings of his company, is highly reprehensible, and post commanders are required to keep company officers fully alive to their responsibilities, and prevent the evils that too often arise from the abuse of power by non-commissioned officers."

G. O. 29 and 30, H. Q. A., March 30 and 21, 1879.

Publishes the following Acts and Joint Resolutions of Congress:

I. AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of George Williams, deceased. Approved Jan. 13, 1879.

II. AN ACT to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a National Board of Health. Approved March 3, 1879.

III. AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers," approved May 28, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers," approved May 28, 1872, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section shall read as follows:

That every soldier of the Union Army, or petty officer, seaman, or marine in the naval service, who was ruptured while in the line of duty during the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, or who shall be so ruptured thereafter in any war, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as best suited for such disability; and whenever the said truss or trusses so furnished shall become useless from wear, destruction, or loss, such soldier, petty officer, seaman, or marine shall be supplied with another truss on making a like application as provided for in section two of the original act of which this is an amendment: Provided, That such application shall not be made more than once in two years and six months: And provided further, That sections two and three of the said act of May 28, 1872, shall be construed so as to apply to petty officers, seamen, and marines of the naval service, as well as to soldiers of the Army.

Approved March 3, 1879.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to send artillery and camp equipage to the soldiers' reunion at Cambridge, Ohio. Approved March 3, 1879.

V. AN ACT donating four condemned cannon to the town of Sutton in the State of Massachusetts. Approved March 3, 1879.

VI. AN ACT donating four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon balls to "Monongahela Cemetery," to be placed in a lot held as a free burial ground for ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1879.

I. AN ACT for the relief of Andrew Ivory, late 11th Penn. Reserves. Approved March 1, 1879.

II. AN ACT to place Lewis Leffman, ordnance sergeant United States Army, on the retired list.

He having served faithfully and honorably in the Army of the United States for more than fifty-three years, and since July 20, 1840, continuously therein as ordnance sergeant.

Approved March 1, 1879.

III. AN ACT for the relief of Thomas W. Segar, late 8th Ill. Vols. Approved March 1, 1879.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION requiring the assembling of a court of inquiry in the case of Major Granville O. Haller, late of the 7th Infantry, United States Army.

Said court to be fully empowered to confirm or annul the action of the War Department by which said Haller was summarily dismissed the Service; and the findings to have the effect of restoring said Haller to his rank, with the promotion to which he would be entitled, if it be found that he was wrongfully dismissed, or to confirm his dismissal if it be otherwise found. Provided, That said Haller shall receive no pay or allowances of any kind whatsoever for the time he was out of the Service.

Approved March 3, 1879.

V. AN ACT for the relief of Philip W. Stanhope.

Be it enacted, etc., That Philip W. Stanhope, late captain of the 12th United States Infantry and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army, having been placed upon the list of supernumeraries, from which he was mustered, under the mistake of groundless charges as the superinducing cause thereof, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore him to his proper rank and promotion in the Army, with directions to the Secretary of War, on account of his disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to place him on the retired list, without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law: Provided, That he receives no pay or allowances for the time he was out of service, other than that already received at the time of his muster out: Provided further, That he receive no pension while on the retired list.

Approved March 3, 1879.

VI. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to place upon the rolls of Co. H, 9th Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, the name of William S. Maessle. Approved March 3, 1879.

VII. AN ACT for the relief of Thomas B. Hunt.

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army by promotion in the line are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act, and only so far as they affect Thomas B. Hunt; and the President is hereby authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint said Thomas B. Hunt, late captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, to the same grade and rank of captain and assistant quartermaster held by him prior to Feb. 26, 1874, in any vacancy now or hereafter existing or hereafter occurring: Provided, That his pay shall commence only from the date of his reappointment under this act.

Approved March 3, 1879.

VIII. AN ACT for the relief of Elias B. Bell, late private of Co. E, 3d Regiment West Virginia Cavalry. Approved March 3, 1879.

IX. AN ACT for the relief of Peter G. Mills. Approved March 3, 1879.

X. AN ACT for the relief of Joseph B. Collins.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be and he is hereby authorized to reinstate Joseph B. Collins, late of the United States Army, and to return him in that grade, as of the date he was previously mustered out; charging him with all extra pay and allowances, paid him at that time.

Approved March 3, 1879.

XI. AN ACT for the relief of the sureties, and so forth, of Samuel M. Reynolds, late additional paymaster of United States volunteers. Approved March 3, 1879.

XII. AN ACT for the relief of Martin Clark, late 12th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry. Approved March 3, 1879.

XIII. AN ACT for the relief of James A. Hille, of Lewis Co., Mo. Approved March 3, 1879.

XIV. AN ACT for the relief of Thomas J. Choate, Erastus Foster Ladd, Clarence E. Hancy, Wm. A. Hill, Kneeland F. Hockaby, and Wm. Blackburn, late privates in Co. F, 3d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers. Approved March 3, 1879.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., April 23, 1879.

Publishes modifications of the forms of books prescribed by G. O. 93, A. G. O., 1872, for keeping a record of public property and stores shipped and received by officers of the Q. M. Dept., and Bills of Lading to be used in making shipments of such property.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., April 25, 1879.

Publishes Circular of April 10 from the Post Office Department, having reference to that published in G. O. 34, of 1879, from this office.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect certain clothing on hand at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., with a view to its being transferred to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (S. O., May 5, W. D.).

Major John E. Blaine, P. D., having, on the 28th instant, surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, and reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, under orders from the Dept. Commander, will proceed, via Omaha, Neb., and Ogden, Utah, to join his station at Helena, M. T. (S. O. 41, April 28, D. D.).

Major A. E. Bates, P. D., and Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, M. D., member G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., May 19 (S. O. 87, April 25, D. T.).

Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will turn over to 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., all the ordnance stores and ordnance property of which he has charge as Depot Q. M. (S. O. 84, April 29, D. M.).

Capt. J. H. Gilman, U. S. Chief C. S. of the Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Riley and Junction City, Kas., on public business connected with the Subsistence Dept.; on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 28, May 1, M. D.).

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. J. H. Rollins, Ord. Dept., temporarily incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence for one year on account of disability, to take effect May 1, 1879 (S. O., May 2, W. D.).

Capt. J. W. Brewer, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., May 7 (S. O. 37, May 3, D. P.).

Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Boston, Mass., and will proceed to relieve Capt. Augustus G. Robinson, A. Q. M., of his duties thereat (S. O. 69, May 1, P. E.).

1st Lieut. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, will, upon completion of the special duty upon which he is engaged, report to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as one of the assistants to said Commissioner provided for in section 5 of the act approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia" (S. O., May 2, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. S. B. Stone will report to the C. O. Ft. Grant, A. T., for temporary duty; Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington will report by letter to the Medical Director Dept. of Arizona for special duty (S. O. 50, April 23, D. A.).

The services of A. A. Surg. John Symington being no longer required, his contract is annulled to date April 25, 1879. A. A. Surg. J. H. Colling (Fort Garland, Colo.), will report to the C. O. Co. K, 9th Cav., for duty with that company in the field (S. O. 40, April 24, D. N. M.).

Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Judge-Advocate G. C. M. Fort Stanton, N. M., May 15 (S. O. 85, April 30, D. M.).

The medical officers arriving with the 23d Inf. at Ft. McKavett, Texas, will, with the exception of Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, return with the companies of the 10th Inf. (S. O. 82, April 19, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard will report to the C. O. to accompany the command of the 23d Inf. From Fort McKavett he will join his proper station (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. P. Middleton is relieved from duty with the 23d Inf., and will return to his proper station, as contemplated by S. O. 53, c. s., Hdqrs Dept. of the East (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.).

As recommended by the Medical Director, the following assignment and changes in the stations of medical officers, are announced: Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard will report to the C. O. Fort Davis, Texas, for duty as post surgeon; Asst. Surg. Ears Woodruff will report to the C. O. Fort Stockton, for duty as post surgeon; Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall will report to the C. O. Fort Griffin, for duty as post surgeon; Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell will report at Dept. of Texas for further orders (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. W. C. Shannon will accompany a detachment of the 10th Infantry to San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 90, May 1, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman is relieved from duty at San Diego Bks, Cal., and will report to the C. O. of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Asst. Surg. John H. Bartholf, who will report to the C. O. of San Diego Bks for temporary duty as Post Surgeon (S. O. 44, April 28, M. D. P.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Post Chaplain Moses N. Adams (Fort Gibson, Ind. T.), extended ten days (S. O. 41, May 3, M. D. M.).

Five months, on Surgeon's cert., Surg. Chas. Sutherland (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following named officers of the Pay Dept. are designated to pay the troops serving in Dept. of the South, on the muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1879, as follows: Maj. W. B. Rochester, at Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.; Major N. Vedder, at Jackson Bks and Baton Rouge, La.; Munt Vernon, Ala.; Ft. Barrancas and Key West, Fla.; Major W. H. Eckels, at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Johnston, N. O., and St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 77, May 5, D. S.).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Com. Sergt. Wm. Mason is relieved from duty at Charleston, S. C., and will report to the C. O. David's Island, N. Y. H., for duty at that post (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Henry J. Hanna, Fort Benton, M. T.,

to be honorably discharged the service of the United States, on receipt of order at post where he is serving (S. O. 103, May 1, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward John F. Hemperly, from duty at Ft. Vancouver to duty at Fort Colville, W. T. Upon arrival at Fort Walla Walla to report to the Post Commander for duty until departure of detachment of recruits, awaiting transportation there to Fort Colville (S. O. 43, April 19, D. C.)

The Board of Officers convened by par. 4, S. O. 139, series 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, will reconvene the 23d inst., for the examination of Corp. H. B. Steele, General Service Detachment on duty at these Hdqrs, recommended for promotion (S. O. 48, April 21, D. A.)

The following changes of stations of Ord. Sergeants will be made: Eugene Walsh, from Jackson Bks to Fort Livingston, La.; Daniel Wilber (upon being relieved by Ord. Sergt. Walsh), from Fort Livingston to Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 75, April 14, D. C.)

At his own request, Corp. Samuel S. Bowman, General Service, is reduced to the grade of private. He is appointed Lance Sergeant, and placed in charge of the printing office at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 39, April 14, D. C.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. P. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; L. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Change of Station.—To enable the two companies 1st Cavalry (A and E), to have a recognized station, they are assigned to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. This is not intended to relieve these companies from the field duty to which they have already been ordered (S. O. 41, April 17, D. C.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 37, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 40, April 18, D. C.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. G. B. Backus, relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 37, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 40, April 16, D. C.)

Rejoin.—Capt. William H. Winters will rejoin his command in the vicinity of Fort Simcoe, W. T. (S. O. 41, April 17, D. C.)

Examination for Promotion.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cav.; Major George B. Dandy, Q. M.; Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., C. C.; Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., have been appointed a Board of Officers to convene at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, on May 1, 1879, for examining, for promotion to the position of 2d Lieutenants, such non-commissioned officers as may be properly recommended under the terms of G. O. 62 and 68, A. G. O., 1878. 1st Sergt. George Webber, E, 1st Cav., has been ordered to report before the Board for Examination (S. O. 39, April 14, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel —Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine.

Change of Station.—Co. D (Gregg's) from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis; Cos. H (Ball's) and L (Norwood's) from Fort Ellis to Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 41, April 28, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas B. Dewees, having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him by par. 4, S. O. 163, of 1878, from the H. Q. A., and par. 4, S. O. 62, c. s., from H. Q. A., will repair to Fort Snelling, and assume command of a detachment of recruits, now at that post, for the 2d Cav. (S. O. 42, April 29, D. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Andrew Braun, Co. M, will repair to Fort Snelling and report to Capt. Thomas B. Dewees for duty with detachment of recruits 2d Cav., now at that post (S. O. 43, May 2, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel —Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. P. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. B. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. G. F. Chase, B. Reynolds, members, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Thompson, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 5 (S. O. 35, April 29, D. P.)

Capt. Gerald Russell, 1st Lieuts. Emmet Crawford, James F. Simpson, 2d Lieuts. Joseph F. Cummings, George K. Hunter, members, and 2d Lieut. George W. Baxter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Robinson, Neb., May 8 (S. O. 37, May 2, D. P.)

Retired.—An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Adolphus H. Von Luettwitz incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service (S. O., May 5, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. George A. Drew, R. Q. M., Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 34, April 24, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Bero, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 39, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 84, April 23, D. T.)

1st Lieuts. W. A. Thompson, L. O. Parker, 2d Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., members, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., May 5 (S. O. 89, April 30, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Otto W. Budd, Camp Supply, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 40, May 1, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. E. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Retired.—Capts. Alfred B. Taylor and Edward W. Ward having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability

incident to the service, they are retired from active service (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—The detachment of the 6th Cav., under command of 2d Lieut. George L. Scott, which left Fort Whipple, A. T., pursuant to par. 6, S. O. 40, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, will return to that post, and report to the C. O. thereof, for duty (S. O. 46, April 15, D. A.)

Relieved.—Capt. W. L. Foulk is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. in session at Camp Grant, A. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 23, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 44, April 12, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. G. E. Overton (S. O. 49, April 23, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. S. M. Whitteide, further extended one month on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

Assigned.—Major A. K. Arnold is assigned to the command of Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 49, April 22, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. G. H. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—The recruits now at Fort Snelling, for the 7th Cav., unassigned and assigned to companies at Forts A. Lincoln and Meade, will be forwarded under charge of 2d Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, by the C. O. Fort Snelling, to Fort A. Lincoln. Upon their arrival at Fort Lincoln, the C. O. there will forward to Fort Meade the recruits destined for that post (S. O. 42, April 29, D. D.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Fuller is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 7, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 43, May 2, D. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. L. R. Hare is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 7, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 43, May 2, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. —Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Major W. R. Price, 1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, members, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., May 19 (S. O. 87, April 25, D. T.)

Capt. S. B. M. Young, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., May 5 (S. O. 89, April 30, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.

• In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. A. Purington, 1st Lieut. Byron Dawson, 2d Lieut. M. F. Goodwin, members, G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., May 15 (S. O. 85, April 30, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

† In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. C. Lebo, 2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, members, G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., April 28 (S. O. 84, April 22, D. T.)

2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 84, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 86, April 24, D. T.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 84, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 86, April 24, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., May 5 (S. O. 69, May 1, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

• On detached service in District of the Neuces.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis is detailed an additional member G. C.-M. instituted at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 78, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 84, April 23, D. T.)

Capt. John H. Calef, 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., May 5 (S. O. 69, May 1, D. E.)

1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, A. A. Q. M., Fort Johnston, N. C., will proceed to Florence and Beaufort, S. C., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 77, May 5, D. S.)

1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., May 5 (S. O. 89, April 30, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, three days (S. O. 68, April 29, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. L. Lorain, 2d Lieut. L. L. Bruff, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., May 5 (S. O. 69, May 1, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, five days (S. O. 68, April 29, D. E.)

Furlough.—The C. O. Madison Bks, N. Y., is authorized to grant Private William Thomas, Bat. H, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on his re-enlistment, May 20, 1879 (S. O. 71, May 5, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. P. Leary, Jr., 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., May 5 (S. O. 69, May 1, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D. E. F. I. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John P. Jefferson is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Brooks School, Cleveland, Ohio, to take effect June 30, 1879 (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. MacConnell is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted at Key West Bks, in par. 3, S. O. 12, from Hdqrs Dept. of South (S. O. 76, May 2, D. S.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 2d Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., May 5 (S. O. 69, May 1, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Robert G. Heiner will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 18th Inf. as far as Bismarck, D. T., whence he will join his proper company (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. E. Op. Howard, Idaho T.; K. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Barney, Ore.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Major David P. Hancock, Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 41, April 17, D. C.)

Two months, to take effect on or after May 1, to apply for extension of two months, Major David P. Hancock, Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 41, April 17, M. D. P.)

An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Charles Harkins incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., May 2, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major David P. Hancock, Camp Howard, I. T., extended one month, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 44, April 28, M. D. P.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Change of Station.—Co. E (Hughes') from Fort Shaw to Fort Ellis (S. O. 41, April 28, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. William S. Collier, 1st Lieuts. Henry Seton, Rufus P. Brown, 2d Lieut. Lewis Merriam, members, G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., May 5 (S. O. 35, April 29, D. P.)

Capt. Geriand L. Luhn, Thomas F. Quinn, 1st Lieuts. G. O. Webster, Theodore E. True, Adj., John Scott, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, members, and 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., May 7 (S. O. 37, May 2, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. W. Sanders is placed on temporary duty in St. Paul, Minn., from the 1st inst. (S. O. 43, May 2, D. D.)

Rejoin.—Lieut. Chas. H. Ingalls, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will proceed to join his station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 42, April 29, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

Detached Service.—Col. John Gibbon will proceed, as Act. Insp. Gen., to make inspections at Yankton, D. T., and at the posts of Forts Randall, Hiale, Sully, Bennett, Yates and Lincoln (S. O. 41, April 28, D. T.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. E. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Edward Lynch will report to the Asst. Adj. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 49, April 22, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsell, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. C. Foot, member, G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., May 7 (S. O. 37, May 2, D. P.)

Retired.—Capt. M. J. FitzGerald is retired, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—The 10th Inf. will move to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., as follows: Regimental Hdqrs

and Cos. A, B, C, F and I (Fort McKavett), via Austin—after the companies of the 23d shall have arrived at Fort McKavett. Co. D (Fort McIntosh) via San Antonio. Co. E (Fort Griffin) via Fort Worth—after the arrival of a company of the 23d. Cos. G, H and K (Fort Clark)—under instructions to be promulgated hereafter (S. O. 82, April 19, D. T.)

On the arrival of the 10th U. S. Inf. in the Dept. of the East, under G. O. 38, H. Q. A., the Colonel, the Regimental and Non-commissioned Staff, Band, and Cos. A (Lacey), E (Lincoln), H (Kellogg), and K (Hampson), will take post at Fort Wayne, Mich.; Cos. F (Hall) and G (Craig), at Fort Porter, N. Y.; Cos. B (Bush) and I (Parke), at Fort Brady, Mich.; Cos. D (Sellers) and C (Davis), at Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 70, May 1, D. E.)

The telegraphic order, of May 1, to the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., directing Cos. G, H and K to be placed en route for San Antonio, Tex., as soon as practicable, is confirmed (S. O. 90, May 1, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, twenty days (S. O. 86, April 24, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, K, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. H. Philbrick will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; E, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Camp McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James Halloran will report on the 4th day of May next, to the Asst. Adj. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 49, April 23, D. A.)

Assigned.—Capt. Thomas Byrne is assigned to the command of Co. F, and the post of Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 49, April 23, D. A.)

Non-Com. Officers.—1st Sergt. Joseph Mason, Co. H, will report to the C. O. Camp Huachuca, A. T., for duty as Acting Commissary Sergt. (S. O. 49, April 23, D. A.)

Sergt. A. J. Purvis, Co. G, will report to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty as Acting Commissary Sergeant (S. O. 47, April 16, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel ————Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Jackson Bks, La.; B, F, K, Baton Rouge Bks, La.; G, Mount Vernon, Ala.; C, K, Little Rock Bks, Ark.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from June 1, 1879, Capt. H. C. Pratt (S. O., May 2, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel ————Headquarters and D, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. H. Conrad, 2d Lieut. C. E. Garst, members, G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., May 15 (S. O. 85, April 30, D. M.)

Lieut. S. S. Pague will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., with recruits for the 15th Inf. now at Fort Marcy, N. M., awaiting transportation to the former post. Lieut. Pague will, upon completion of the duties assigned him, return to his proper station at Fort Marcy (S. O. 41, April 28, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B, D, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F, G, Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. Leven C. Allen, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 84, April 29, D. M.)

Rejoin.—The Retiring Board, of which he is a member, having completed all the business at present before it, Lieut. Col. James Van Voast will return to his station, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 83, April 28, D. M.)

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE 16TH INFANTRY.—Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kas.: Col. G. Pennypacker; Adj. W. V. Richards; Regt. Q. M. H. C. Ward, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Capt. T. E. Rose, C; Capt. O. E. Morse, A; Capt. C. Hale, H; 1st Lieut. W. W. Barrett, 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, H; 1st Lieut. F. Roenacker, C; 2d Lieut. I. O. Shelby, H; 2d Lieut. E. Cushman; 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, A. Fort Wallace, Kas.: Lieut. Col. J. Van Voast; Capt. D. M. Vance; Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, F; 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, F; 1st Lieut. G. M. Love, G. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. L. C. Allen, G; 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, F. Post Adj.: Fort Gibson, Ind. T.: Capt. C. R. Layton, K; 1st Lieut. E. S. Ewing, K, Post Adj., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Sill, Ind. T.: Capt. H. A. Theaker, D; 1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon, B; 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble, D; 2d Lieut. S. R. Whitall, D; 1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, B, Post Adj. Fort Reno, Ind. T.: Capt. W. H. Clapp, I; 1st Lieut. M. Barber, E; 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, I; 2d Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, I, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. W. C. McFarland, E, Post Adj. New York City, N. Y.: Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., E, on General Recruiting Service. West Point, N. Y.: 2d Lieut. G. E. Bacon, K, Actg. Asst. Professor, etc. Absent sick: Capt. A. W. Allyn, B, Hartford, Conn.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and G, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, H, I, Fort Yates, D. T.; A, G, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; A, F, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. H. P. Walker, further extended seven days (S. O. 42, April 29, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—(Chang ing station.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded, by rail, to Bismarck, Dak., where they will be reported to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to the 18th Inf. (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E, K, Fort Lyon, C. T.; D, F, G, Fort Dodge, Kas.; A, C, I, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Retired.—An Army Retiring Board having found Major Henry A. Hambright incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 39, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 84, April 23, D. T.)

Capt. J. H. Patterson, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., May 19 (S. O. 87, April 25, D. T.)

Capt. W. Fletcher, 1st Lieut. A. Wishart, members, and 1st Lieut. P. Harwood, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., May 5 (S. O. 89, April 30, D. T.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Henry Weasche, H, is detailed for duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will report to the A. A. G. of the Dept. (S. O. 90, May 1, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel ————Headquarters and D, G, K, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H, Fort Harney, Or.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B, E, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. A. Williams, five months (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—En route to Department of Texas.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and Cos. B, C, G, H and I, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and relieve the portion of the 10th Inf. at that post (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.)

Transfers.—To fill the 22d Inf. to the standard of fifty-four per company, transfers, of privates, from the companies of the 10th will be made, under the direction of post commanders, as follows: A, fourteen; B, fourteen; C, sixteen; D, ten; E, eighteen; F, nine; G, sixteen; H, sixteen; I, eighteen; K, fourteen. The selections for transfer will be: First, from volunteers and men on detached service at Department Headquarters; second, by lottery. Among the volunteers, preference will be given to married men, who may wish to remain. Men who have served two or more enlistments, and who do not wish to remain, will not be embraced in the lottery. After the allotments shall have been determined, exchanges, with approval of post commanders, will be permitted (S. O. 83, April 19, D. T.)

Fort Gratiot.—As the post of Fort Gratiot, Mich., is not at present to be re-occupied by troops, the Chiefs of the several Staff Departments at Hdqrs Dept. of the East will at once give the officer of the 23d Inf. now at that post, instructions as to the proper and economical disposition of the public property thereat. When this disposition has been made the officer of the 23d Inf. will report the fact by telegraph to Hdqrs Dept. of the East, and await orders to proceed with his detachment to San Antonio, Tex., leaving the Ordnance Sergeant in charge of the post (S. O. 70, May 1, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B, E, F, H, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; C, D, G, K, North Fork of the Canadian; I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl, Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 83, April 28, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. O. L. Weiting, Fort Supply, I. T., two days (S. O. 83, April 28, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. C. Gilmore, member, and Capt. J. W. Clous, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., May 19 (S. O. 87, April 25, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, R. Q. M., Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 83, April 21, D. T.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. S. P. Wayman, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 87, April 25, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, San Felipe, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex. † In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. M. L. Courtney, 1st Lieuts. D. B. Wilson, Adj. H. H. Landon, members, and 1st Lieut. C. N. Gray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., April 28 (S. O. 84, April 23, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Harry Reade is relieved from special duty on recruiting service. He will turn over the funds and property for which he may be responsible and join his company (S. O., May 6, W. D.)

Revoked.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Andrew Geddes, 25th Inf., in S. O. 88, April 7, 1879, from this office, is revoked (S. O., April 30, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 3, 1879.

Col. Alfred Sully, 21st Inf.—Died April 27, 1879, at Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. Alfred H. Rogers (retired)—Died April 30, 1879, at Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending April 26, 1879.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate, in executive session, May 5, confirmed the nominations of Aaron H. Apple and Wm. B. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and W. Fitz Hugh Carter, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the United States Army.

J. M. G., Rockingham County, N. C., in a letter to the N. Y. World, explains the presence of so many Southern soldiers in Congress by the statement that: "At the North only a small portion of the males were in the Army. At the South at least nine in ten of the able-bodied males were in the Army. All the talented, ambitious men were in. Of course the survivors of the latter class push themselves to the front in peace as in war and get the public offices. I think it would be much better for the country if more of the Northern soldiers were in Congress." And so say we all.

TARGET PRACTICE.—In a circular dated Presidio, April 19, 1879, Gen. McDowell publishes extracts from the reports of target practice received at division headquarters for January and February, 1879. The summing up is as follows:

The companies making the highest average are: At 100 yards—K, 12th Infantry, 87 per cent.; A, 2d Infantry, 73 per cent.; G, 6th Cavalry, 73 per cent.; B, 12th Infantry, 71.3 per cent.; E, 4th Artillery, 70.92 per cent.; A, 21st Infantry, 70 per cent.

At 200 yards—B, 1st Cavalry, 65 per cent.; A, 21st Infantry, 62.28 per cent.; H, 4th Artillery, 62.16 per cent.; C, 4th Artillery, 62.7 per cent.; G, 1st Cavalry, 61 per cent.; M, 1st Cavalry, 61 per cent.; I, 8th Infantry, 61.26 per cent.; E, 4th Artillery, 60.73 per cent.; G, 6th Cavalry, 60.5 per cent.

At 300 yards—E, 4th Artillery, 60 per cent.; D, 1st Cavalry, 59 per cent.; H, 5th Cavalry, 48.66 per cent.

At 400 yards—H, 4th Artillery, 62 per cent.; K, 6th Cavalry, 51.79 per cent.; I, 8th Cavalry, 43.42 per cent.

At 500 yards—E, 4th Artillery, 44.89 per cent.; G, 12th Infantry, 42.12 per cent.; L, 6th Cavalry, 39.9 per cent.

The best shots in the Department of California at 500 yards are: 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Co. E, 4th Art., score, 77.3 per cent.; Capt. M. P. Miller, Co. K, 4th Art., 69.5; Corpl. Samuel Boggs, Co. E, 4th Art., 63.7; 1st Lieut. H. M. Anderson, Co. H, 4th Art., 63.9.

At 400 yards—1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, Co. H, 4th Art., score, 76 per cent.

At 300 yards—2d Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, Co. G, 8th Inf., score, 68 per cent.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, Co. G, 8th Inf., 66; Sergt. Duffy, Co. C, 1st Cav., 63.33; Capt. M. P. Miller, Co. E, 4th Art., 60; 1st Sergt. Theodore Decker, Co. E, 4th Art., 60.

At 200 yards—1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, Co. H, 4th Art., score, 81 per cent.; Corpl. Thomas Kimball, Co. C, 4th Art., 81; Pvt. John F. Keenan, Co. C, 4th Art., 51; 1st Sergt. H. Lowry, Co. C, 4th Art., 78.

The best shots in the Department of the Columbia at 500 yards are: Corpl. F. E. Newman, Co. G, 21st Inf., score, 54 per cent.; Pvt. W. S. Gardner, Co. G, 21st Inf., 53.3; Pvt. John Frazer, Co. D, 21st Inf., 51.

At 400 yards—Pvt. Wm. S. Gardner, Co. G, 21st Inf., score, 56 per cent.; Pvt. Harry Gordon, Co. G, 21st Inf., 56; Pvt. James Groch, Co. G, 21st Inf., 52.

At 300 yards—Pvt. J. Wood, Co. F, 21st Inf., score, 73 per cent.; Sergt. C. Stewart, Co. F, 21st Inf., 73; Corpl. Chas. Davis, Co. B, 21st Inf., 67.5; Corpl. Henry A. Hathorn, Co. G, 21st Inf., 66; Pvt. Lemuel T. Garland, Co. B, 21st Inf., 63.5; 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, Co. D, 1st Cav., 62.6; Pvt. Frank Martin, Co. B, 21st Inf., 60.4.

At 200 yards—Pvt. McManell, Co. D, 1st Cav., score, 90 per cent.; Pvt. Jerry McCarthy, Co. G, 21st Inf., 90; Blacksmith Wm. Marshall, Co. G, 1st Cav., 84; Pvt. Gathob Hopp, Co. A, 21st Inf., 84; 1st Sergt. Wm. Connolly, Co. B, 1st Cav., 83; Pvt. Hanvey, Co. D, 1st Cav., 81.3; 1st Sergt. George Warren, Co. M, 4th Art., 79.5; Pvt. J. Wood, Co. F, 21st Inf., 78.

The best shots in the Department of Arizona at 500 yards are: Pvt. Wm. Smith, Co. L, 6th Cav., score, 70 per cent.; Corpl. Daniel G. Harvey, Co. L, 6th Cav., 62; Pvt. James Watson, Co. G, 12th Inf., 61.

At 400 yards—Saddler Robert Reiman, Co. M, 6th Cav., score, 64 per cent.; Pvt. George Clifton, Co. M, 6th Cav., 64; Pvt. Jeremiah Twohig, Co. K, 6th Cav., 62.

At 300 yards—Pvt. George Clifton, Co. M, 6th Cav., score, 72 per cent.; 2d Lieut. Wm. L. Geary, Co. I, 12th Inf., 71; Corpl. John Christie, Co. M, 6th Cav., 68; Corpl. John Smith, Co. I, 12th Inf., 65.5; Pvt. Peter Werner, Co. K, 6th Cav., 62.

At 250 yards—Sergt. David Kearney, Co. B, 12th Inf., score, 85 per cent.; Corpl. Patrick Cooney, Co. B, 12th Inf., 83; Sergt. Thomas McGuire, Co. B, 12th Inf., 59.

At 200 yards—Pvt. David Miller, Co. C, 6th Cav., score, 90 per cent.; Capt. W. A. Rafferty, Co. M, 6th Cav., 80; Pvt. Edward Braham, Co. K, 6th Cav., 80; Pvt. Frank Grant, Co. K, 6th Cav., 80; Pvt. Andrew Newland, Co. I, 8th Inf., 78.4.

The companies furnishing the most satisfactory reports, in conformity with instructions and model issued from division headquarters, are: Cos. B, D, G, and M, 1st Cav.; Cos. G, H, I, and K, 6th Cav.; Cos. C, E, H, and M, 4th Art.; Cos. C, O, and K, 2d Inf.; Cos. E, G, H, I, and K, 8th Inf.; Cos. G, I, and K, 12th Inf.; Cos. A, F, and G, 21st Inf.

It is observed that the officers of nearly all these companies practiced with their commands, and it was therefore to have been expected that in them most of the best shots would be found. What was foreseen from the beginning now becomes evident that in those companies which have been most carefully instructed in firing at the 100-yard target will eventually be found the greatest number of fine marksmen. Those companies which have been advanced to long ranges too rapidly make good scores at none, and much of the ammunition they have expended has therefore been wasted. Reports of companies of the division not included herein have not been received, the weather in most cases probably having prevented the companies from practicing.

The following is the score of a match between two teams composed of officers and men of the two companies of the 12th Infantry, serving at Fort Verde, A. T. Military rifle; trigger pull 6lb.; position standing; distance 200 yards; Creedmoor targets:

CO. K, 12TH INFANTRY.									
Distance, two hundred yards.									
Names.	Shots.	Shots.	Fired.	Hits.	Score.				
Captain W. E. Dove.....	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	36
Lieut. F. G. Wood.....	4	0	4	3	4	4	4	3	37
Corpl. O. E. Sommerfeld.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	41
Mus. H. C. Wright.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
Priv. Gibson Collinson.....	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	5	42
Priv. B. C. Davis.....	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	32
Priv. S. E. Drew.....	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	43
Priv. P. Gallagher.....	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	38
Priv. J. McHenry.....	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	39
Priv. J. Sheridan.....	3	4	3	4	3	5	2	4	35
Total.....	100	98	98	283					

CO. B, 12TH INFANTRY.									
Distance, two hundred yards.									
Names.	Shots.	Shots.	Fired.	Hits.	Score.				
Captain H. C. Egbert.....	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	36
Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon.....	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	37
1st Sergt. C. Miller.....	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	35
Sergt. G. Ehalt.....	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	38
Sergt. D. Kearney.....	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	36
Sergt. T. McGuire.....	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	41
Corpl. P. Cooney.....	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	35
Corpl. D. Burke.....	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	38
Artif. C. Myers.....	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	37
Priv. E. Hawrecht.....	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	36
Total.....	100	99	99	307					

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To C. A. King, Meriden, Conn., for a breech-loading fire arm. Claim.—1. A hooked latch, provided at its lower end with an incline or arm, pivoted in the frame below the barrels, and combined with a shouldered lug or projection on the latter, by which, when the barrels are in place, the latch is turned into position for engagement with the shoulder on said lug when the breech is open, substantially as described. To Andrew Burgess, Oswego, N. Y., for a magazine gun, and for magazine fire arm. To G. G. Gough, Canton, Miss., for a magazine fire arm. The cartridges are linked together, and are fed forward by a lever arm, connected with the trigger, and are fired by a spring plunger, which operates also as the breech block. To L. A. Merriam, of New York, for ordnance. An initial powder chamber is separated from a main chamber by a disk with a central opening, into which a stem on the projectile projects. The small or initial charge is first ignited to start the projectile, when the main charge is ignited through the opening in the separating disk.

THE "HAZEN-STANLEY" COURT.

The proceedings before this court concluded on Friday and Saturday with the arguments of counsel. Previous to commencing his summing up for the defence, Gen. McMahon asked that the report of Gen. Hazen on the battle of Shiloh might be read, since there were contradictions, he said, between the statements in it and in Gen. Hazen's testimony, no mention being made in the report that Hazen's brigade was cut to pieces. Judge-Advocate Swain objected, but the report was read.

After reviewing the movements of his command up to the time of the last attack, Gen. Hazen continues in his report as follows:

"Firing commenced after advancing a few hundred yards, and was kept up incessantly, the enemy falling back before us for about three-quarters of a mile, where we found another line opposing us; also a battery of artillery firing shell immediately in our front. We pushed directly up to the mouths of the guns, which were manned until the cannoners were shot down by my men. The enemy were still pursued, when we were opened upon with grape from a battery on our left flank, creating considerable havoc. There being a large number disabled, the pursuit was here discontinued. The list of casualties is herewith appended; it will be seen to be very large. The 41st Ohio Volunteers entered the field with 371 commissioned officers and men. They left it with 239, there being 140 killed or wounded, and but two missing. The casualties of the other regiments are conspicuously great. The track of the entire brigade showed the efficiency of its service."

Judge-Advocate Swain then introduced the following extracts from Gen. Nelson's report of the battle, maintaining that they were necessary for the complete understanding of the case:

"Col. Hazen commanded the right brigade of this division, carried it into action, and maintained it there most gallantly. The heavy loss of his brigade attests the fierceness of the conflict at this point. He drove the enemy and captured the battery which so distressed us, but was forced back on his reserves."

"To Col. Hazen, commanding the 19th Brigade, I beg also to invite the General's attention. The gallantry with which he led his troops to the attack was most conspicuous, and he handled them ably. During the long and bloody action the fortitude of the 4th Division was sorely tried, pressed as it was by such superior numbers, but it maintained itself gloriously. . . . The loss of the division, I regret to inform you, is heavy. It went into action 4,541 strong, of whom 6 officers and 84 enlisted men were killed; 33 officers and 558 enlisted men were wounded, and 58 enlisted men missing; making a total of 739, more than one-half of which occurred in Hazen's Brigade."

The court then stated that it was ready to hear the arguments of counsel, and Gen. McMahon, counsel for the defence, as a preliminary to his summing up read a letter addressed to the court from Gen. Stanley. In the course of this letter, which was dated May 2, Gen. Stanley says:

"My official relations with Col. W. B. Hazen commenced in July, 1864, before Atlanta, Ga. The first day I commanded the 4th Corps Col. Hazen's division commander told me he could only get him on his picket line by shaming him, that is, going first himself. This led to my making inquiries, and I first learned the Shiloh stories in a very different form from the account given by Gen. Hazen in his testimony. The first story was that Col. Hazen went to find a road on which to move his brigade, and thus lost his way."

"My knowledge of Col. Hazen's standing in the Army of the Cumberland extended far beyond anything developed in this court. In the fall of 1872 I met Col. Hazen at Fort Dakota. I had returned from a hard summer's work on the Yellowstone; he was on his annual trip to Washington to help run the Government. We had some hot words, all of which I now regret, and concede that my accuser had the advantage in keeping his temper, although I would not like to put myself in his place. I agreed to change, modify and reverse my opinion of him if he would furnish me proof that I was wrong. He wrote to me from Cincinnati, inclosing the letter read before this court, directed to Emerson Opdycke, and indorsed by him, and a second letter from one of his staff officers, certifying his conduct at a different battle. I knew both certificates, as they may be called, were untrue, and I closed the correspondence, knowing well that Col. Hazen's object was only to deceive me. Up to 1877, and until the time of my filing the charges against him, Col. Hazen appeared to me in the character of a pretender."

"As far as my personal feeling toward Col. Hazen is concerned, I have no feeling of malice, hatred or distaste. I fought the vices of the man, the utterly un military and dishonorable methods by which he endeavored to shove himself into notice. I would do the same in the case of any other officer of the Army."

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

After recapitulating the charges, Gen. McMahon argued that even were there sufficient evidence to hold Gen. Stanley responsible for the interview published in the *Times*, which there was not, that interview could not be considered by the court, as

it took place after the whole case had become public and related to what was already a matter of notoriety. He continued as follows:

As to the second charge and specifications I think they are practically whatever upon that subject except a printed and torn slip from a western paper, which contains a letter somewhat similar to the letter sent to Gen. Hazen, but differing from it in important particulars. No proof has been offered of any kind or description connecting the accused with that publication, and he denounces it as untrue, that he either aided or abetted or permitted or procured or desired the publication of that paper as published, or of the original and correct letter which he admits, and which was never published by him or at his instigation, and never appeared in print until the prosecution put it into type at the public expense. The same letter appears also under the first charge in specification eleven, and the accused maintains that not one particle of proof has been adduced connecting him with having written it, with having published it, with having assisted its publication, permitted it or desired it.

With this general explanation, by way of clearing off the unnecessary things, I will now proceed to consider the two actual offences and charges against the accused. They may be briefly stated, to be that he wrote the letter set forth in the first specification of the first charge, and that he preferred the charges set forth in the sixth specification of the first charge. He admits that he preferred these charges as set forth in the sixth specification. He maintains that he not only had the right to prefer those charges, but he asserts further that it was his duty, as an officer, if he believed them to be true, to prefer them, and to hold himself ready to maintain them before a General Court-martial. This statement precludes any presumption of malice or evil intent; and in this connection I will say that it is the first instance in military history where an officer discharging his duty to the Service and to himself according to his conscience, and without malice, by preferring charges against a brother officer, of a most serious character, has himself been arraigned and tried before those charges were heard by a competent tribunal, and declared either frivolous, unjust, or malicious. It is asserted in this specification that the charges referred to were preferred with improper motives, and with evil intent. In view of the fact that the charges are still pending and untried, their truth or falsity undetermined, it will be of course impossible for this court to conclude that they were made maliciously, or for any of the wicked purposes set forth in the specification. If I am right in this, I may safely conclude that you have in fact but one thing to determine: was the accused justified in making the statements contained in the letter set forth in the first specification? If the statements are true he was justified in making them; furthermore it was his duty to make them.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

As to the truth of the expression "your disgraceful conduct at Shiloh," and the good grounds on which the accused made use of it little need be said on this trial. The testimony of Gen. Hazen given on the last day renders it unnecessary to detain you with a close analysis of the testimony previously given. It appears from Gen. Hazen's statement made here, under oath, that at a time of the day which the court, from all the evidence offered, will have no difficulty in fixing before 12 o'clock noon, he, while riding a lame and jaded horse, became separated from his command, and parted at that point with one of his aides, who rode a horse neither lame nor jaded, and capable of leaping the broken down fence, which was the fatal occasion of separating the commanding officer from his brigade. Gen. Hazen then wandered for sometime, and finally, by some unfortunate circumstance, brought up on the river bank at the farthest possible point from the general line of battle, where the firing was still in progress. He states in extenuation that this was his first battle, and that he was unacquainted with the topography of the country. But this was true of the whole Army, with the exception of its distinguished chief and the few veterans who saw service with him in previous wars. If it is to be accepted as a justification in the case of a brigade commander, then surely it would have been equally so for the rank and file, and if the whole of Gen. Buell's gallant army had proceeded to mass itself in disorder on the banks of the Tennessee and wait for its dinner would the country have held them blameless? If a private soldier was found at the time in the same position would he have escaped the attentions of the Provost-Marshal by pleading ignorance of the topography, and not a tired horse but the absolute want of one? It does not appear that any single officer or man of Hazen's brigade, except Gen. Hazen himself, was so unfortunate as to find himself at the landing at that critical moment, when the command more than ever required the diligent services of all its officers. That this was especially the case called by the testimony of the officers examined mainly those of Gen. Hazen's staff, and they busied themselves diligently in reforming that part of the brigade which fell back in confusion, and were honestly under the impression that the whole command had been routed. Other officers called for the defence established, I think clearly that two of the regiments of the brigade suffered no serious repulse, and maintained their position on the line of battle. From the general testimony the court will no doubt recognize that there was a panic in the 41st Ohio, and that General Hazen and his staff went to the rear with that regiment. He so claims that the whole brigade went to the rear, but in that he is evidently mistaken and somewhat confused, because at one time he swears that at the moment of his unfortunate departure from his staff and command the whole brigade or the bulk of it was in the field, which he pointed out on the map, and which he says was large enough to hold them all, and yet he informs my learned friend that at the precise moment the brigade was in a panic, and that, and still in the forenoon, as the testimony of Gen. McCook, Dr. Murray and Major Bush, of Gen. Buell's staff, establish most positively, he informs Dr. Murray that his brigade was cut to pieces. Now, I submit that a brigade, the bulk of which was in a single field, surrounded by a fence too formidable for the bugler's horse, on which General Hazen rode to leap, could not properly either break or be said to be cut to pieces or wholly scattered. The report of Gen. Hazen that he was in the rear, and that he presented Gen. Hazen, contradicts his testimony flatly. From his report it appears that the brigade was not even repulsed; that it merely ceased in its pursuit of the enemy, and that all its movements throughout that day were made with as much order and precision as if they were on drill or parade. Gen. Hazen's staff after recovering from the stupor of the 41st Ohio and discovering that no enemy pursued, did their duty zealously and undeviatingly to reform that regiment. They were undoubtedly well mounted, especially the one who mistook the occasion for a funeral, and reversed the order of procedure by keeping fifty yards ahead of his general in the movement to the rear. It is greatly to be regretted that not one of them, not even he who rode the horse that leaped the fence that stopped his chief and became thereby one of the principal occasions of the trial of Gen. Stanley, happened to think of the great importance of the continued presence of the brigade commander as compared with his own. Had the thought occurred no doubt Gen. Hazen would have found himself well mounted in an instant and this present trial would have been avoided. It would have been a heroic sacrifice on the part of the staff officer. Yet, under the circumstances, it seems to me Gen. Hazen might have commanded it, and then the staff officer, with or without the bugler's horse, could have gone to the landing at his leisure and ordered his dinner. It is a singular thing and worthy of reflection, what serious consequences arise sometimes from what seems to be a trifling neglect of duty. If the Quartermaster's Department had not furnished the buglers of that Army with string halts horses this court would probably not have been convened seventeen years after to try a corps commander on a charge involving his commission in the Service. This line of remark may seem to you light and out of place. But it is not so. I deem it to be the more charitable way of communicating to the court my firm conviction, which I think the court must share, that General Hazen's explanation of his absence from his brigade during a most critical period for certainly four hours, and until the action of Shiloh was at an end is wholly unsatisfactory, and would have been so held by any court convened at that time for his trial. It may be asked why he was not then tried? The same question may be proposed as to certain other charges preferred against him more recently, and the answer would be the same. He succeeded in the one case he tells us of satisfying his division commander by an explanation, and in the other of satisfying the commander-in-chief as we have shown by some similar process. It is an easier method than that made and provided in the Articles of War, but it seems somehow or other not to apply to such soldiers as Gen. Stanley. I preferred to invite the attention of the court to the utter absurdity

of his explanation in the manner I have rather than in more severe terms, because it is neither my duty nor desire to use one harsh or unkind expression if I can consistently avoid it, and now reminding you that on his toilsome journey to the rear he was told first by Gen. King, whom he met with his command, the direction of the lost brigade, and again by Gen. McCook, whom he similarly encountered; that he continued notwithstanding towards the landing; that he met near the landing two officers of General Buell's staff going to the front; that he still continued to the river, and there met General Gillem, who was accompanying General Woods to the front with an entire division of troops; that he was seen there among stragglers; that he overrode his dinner from the stragglers of his own brigade; that he remained to eat it, and regained his command between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the fighting was all over and the enemy in full retreat. I will confidently submit to this court, that the accused was fully justified in believing that the conduct of Gen. Hazen at Shiloh was unbecoming even in a soldier in the ranks, and in the brigade commander simply disgraceful.

It is to be remembered also in connection with Shiloh that the matter was talked of in the brigade and the Army; that it was several times brought to Gen. Hazen's notice, and that it was a favorite method of his even then to prefer charges against his accuser, as he testifies in regard to Gen. Whitaker, and not to seek any vindication of himself by submitting to trial or demanding a Court of Inquiry. Gen. Bruce and Col. Duman also charged him with it at different times; he alludes to it himself "as an old story," and yet he comes before this court, and over his own signature falsely charges Gen. Stanley with "devising" it, repeats the false charge in different specifications, and then tries through the Judge-Advocate to explain it away by claiming that device means to publish. It is an unfortunate thing for my learned friend that on this case not only the law and the facts but even the dictionary is against him. It seems to me that an officer who publishes books should know the meaning of the word device. One word more as to Shiloh and then I will dismiss the subject. The distance of the general line of battle during that day from the river was about two miles and a half until three or four o'clock when the enemy retired. During the whole of that period the firing was continuous, plainly marking the general front and indicating its direction from the river; and, furthermore, General Buell's army was victorious at all points on that field. It is an unnecessary task to put in words the natural inferences from the state of facts as far as they affect Gen. Hazen's conduct on that occasion. That it was commented upon unfavorably at the time has been fully shown, and in this connection let me invite the attention of the court once for all to this singular and important circumstance, that not one material fact proposed to be proved by the defence on this trial has been disproved or even contradicted.

Of Pickett's Mills it is perhaps unnecessary to speak. It was not mentioned in the Stanley letter, but referred to in the *Times* article, for which Gen. Stanley acknowledges no responsibility, and it is only important in connection with the conviction resting in the mind of the accused in relation to the character and history of his accuser. At this engagement these facts are established and not disputed. Gen. Hazen's brigade was engaged and under heavy fire from the enemy who occupied works from which they did not at anytime advance. The brigade, or the greater part of it, fell back under the orders of regimental commanders, no order being given by Gen. Hazen on the subject. The division commander, Gen. Wood, seeing the hopelessness of the attack, being himself on the prolongation of the line of battle to the right, sent for Gen. Hazen to order him to withdraw his command. General Hazen approached from the rear for a distance of 200 or 300 yards. One of the colonels of the brigade called for the defence, testifies that the regimental commanders endeavored to communicate during the action with Gen. Hazen, but could not find him, and that at last the witness gave the order to withdraw, after consultation with the other regimental commanders. That after passing two or three hundred yards to the rear and out of range, he saw Gen. Hazen coming from behind a tree. Another colonel of a regiment, formerly a staff officer of Gen. Hazen, testifies that Gen. Hazen was in his proper position and not too far in the rear of the brigade, yet this same officer testifies, emphatically, that his regiment was not driven back, but that he gave the order to retreat, made no advance on him, and that Gen. Hazen, as the witness states, in his proper place, in the rear of his command, then the witness should have been Court-martialed for abandoning his position without orders, and not under the pressure of an assault. I believe, however, and in this view, I think, the court will concur, that the witness's memory is at fault, as to the position occupied by Gen. Hazen, and that the testimony of Col. Bowman is more likely to be true, that Gen. Hazen was out of communicating distance, and that the brigade was saved by a mutual understanding among its regimental commanders.

THE MONUMENT AT STONE RIVER.

As to the monument at Stone River, it is not necessary to do more than to refer to it, as showing on the part of the prosecutor here that readiness to absorb all the credit that might be lying around loose, and to concentrate in himself all the glory of the various actions in which he took part. It is of a piece with the Loessing letter, in which he informs that confiding and amiable historian that nothing could be further from the truth than the report of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and also reiterates the claim so pointedly denied under oath here by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, of having been the first to arrive on Mission Ridge, and of having captured the guns for which it appears he held a receipt. The merits of these disputes need not be settled here. There is a class of officers, very few in number, who seem to be forever involved in disputes, because of claims made by them in respect to actions in which they were engaged. They have been aptly termed "glory flitches," and if it should appear that one of that class was suspected even of doing such violence to the facts as to aid and abet, procure or cause to be procured, permit or allow, or cause to be permitted or allowed (I think I quote correctly from the specifications), the production of such an atrocious libel upon act and arms as the lithograph known as Exhibit "F," may I ask my learned friend if the law civil or military would not presume malice, dialektik, in the face of it. Again may I ask if any one of the same class should attempt to so far impose on the credulity of the amiable and enterprising historian, hired for the war unless sooner discharged by Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, as to persuade him that Gen. Geo. H. Thomas was untruthful in his reports; that Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan claimed captures that he did not make, and should endeavor also by lithographs representing to mislead division commanders as to the position of their own troops in battle, if it would be an ungentlemanly thing in another officer who never claimed aught that did not belong to him nor assert anything as a fact which he did not believe, to form and express an unfavorable opinion of such underhand and un military methods.

These questions may seem unimportant to the court because lightly stated. But in truth they are not. They explain the general reputation of the officer against whom the accused prefers charges for a much graver offence, and tend in connection with the more important matters brought out on this trial to explain why Gen. Stanley believed it his duty first to prefer charges against Gen. Hazen as he did, and second, when those charges were held in abeyance by order of the President, to notify Gen. Hazen that he would yet be confronted with them and with others equally serious when proper occasion offered. There was nothing, therefore, in his conduct in this respect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, nothing unworthy of an officer, nothing unbecoming a gentleman.

GEN. HAZEN'S TESTIMONY BEFORE CONGRESS, ETC.

As to the words, "your trial could only have resulted in your conviction, and you already stand convicted before those that heard you," and "your testimony is of no use in justification of the defence than to read the charges to which those words refer, as set forth in specification 6. That Gen. Stanley believed that these charges would have resulted in conviction is sufficiently manifest from the fact that he preferred them and was willing to take the consequences threatened in the despatch of Gen. Sherman now in evidence. The specifications under those charges are based wholly on Gen. Hazen's own words before the court, and I maintain that it is impossible for any one to read them without coming to the conclusion that Gen. Hazen is convicted, and was convicted out of his own mouth. Witnesses who were present at the impeachment trial have testified as to the unfavorable impression created in their own minds and in Army circles. But their testimony was not necessary. Gen. Hazen swore to one thing before the committee and wrote another thing to different parties. It is immaterial as far as the charge itself is concerned, whether he told the truth under

oath or in his letters. If his letter contradicted his testimony, and that can be determined by a very casual examination of the specifications, then surely the charge was sustained, and it requires no further evidence whatever to enable this court to determine whether those charges were in fact as claimed by the accuser on this trial, "each and all of them wantonly, maliciously, and false in so far as the same alleged or stated any misconduct on the part of said Hazen." I do not intend to waste the time of the court in pointing out the many inconsistencies, contradictions, and corrections in the testimony of Gen. Hazen, taken before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, nor will I go outside of what I deem to be my line of duty in this case, by calling your attention to the conduct of that officer in connection with that trial. When he is arraigned before this court it will be the painful duty of my learned friend to bring to your notice and impress upon you in how great a degree his conduct was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. And the Judge-Advocate will no doubt find ample material to sustain and establish the position he will be obliged to take in certain of the facts which have appeared, although somewhat irrelevantly in the present case. Gen. Hazen volunteered to go before the House Committee to testify against a gentleman then in high position, who had been while in office his unwavering friend. He justified that afterwards, or attempted to justify it on the ground that while he was willing to do this wrong to his friend, he desired that he might be allowed to strike in the dark and that his name should be withheld from publication. He claims that he had a promise to that effect given in open committee by the chairman. This the chairman most positively denies. He claims that he came before that committee for the pure and simple reason that the chairman swears to be true, that he came there for another.

There are other contradictions in his testimony before all the tribunals where he seems to have been so important a witness, but I fear that by referring to them I am trespassing upon the domain of the learned Judge-Advocate, who will, no doubt, in the trial which is to follow this, set them forth for your condemnation, with all the vigor and earnestness and straightforward honesty, which he has displayed in his skillful conduct of the present case.

I have found it unnecessary to read for your information any extracts from the testimony, because I believe the main facts of the case as developed during the trial are fully understood by the court. And further, I firmly believe that if all the evidence taken on the trial were stricken out, except the testimony of Gen. Hazen received on the last day, that I could on that alone, with all submission, but in perfect confidence, ask at your hands the acquittal of the accused.

If Gen. Hazen had given that testimony on the first, instead of the last day of the trial, which he was privileged to do, I do not think the defence would have been expected to call a single witness. But he was pleased to reserve his explanation, as he chooses to call it, until he had attempted, by bringing a cloud of witnesses to this trial, to establish, if he could, some more satisfactory answer to this charge. There were certain indications, I thought, at the outset of the trial that, as far as the Pittsburg Landing allegation was concerned, the defence of the bugler's noise was to be superseded by Mr. Samuel Weiler, Sr.'s, favorite method of an alibi. It would have been equally lame, no doubt, and I think if the prosecution entertained the thought at any time, they did well to abandon it.

It is important, I think, to call your attention to the fact that there is no proof offered of any former disagreement between the accuser and the accused, and that, as a matter of fact, they have never crossed each other's paths.

There was no prior hostility, no rivalry, professional or personal, no impelling reason whatever, outside of a manly sense of duty (such as should induce any officer familiar with the facts I have recited to take the action due to himself, his associates and the service), which influenced the accused in each of the successive steps that have, strangely enough, resulted in his arraignment and trial.

That he preferred charges against Gen. Hazen is true. That he had a right to do so is unquestioned. These charges are yet untried. In the meantime, you are called upon by Gen. Hazen, while evading trial on the charges so preferred, to declare that Gen. Stanley was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; or, if not that, at least, of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, involving moral and charges, which he not only had the right, but which it was his duty to make, if he believed them to be true. This thing is simply monstrous, and I say to you, gentlemen of the court, with all deference, that it will be an unfortunate day for the service when such a thing shall even seem to be countenanced by the verdict of a court-martial such as this. There is, no doubt, a lingering hope in the heart of the prosecutor here that you may be able to find in something, in anything, in the conduct of the distinguished and gallant soldier now on trial, deserving from this tribunal some slight word of censure, and that thereupon he, the prosecutor, may be able to proclaim to the world that his accuser has been convicted by a general court-martial, no matter of what, and that, therefore, his own vindication is accomplished. I sincerely trust that this result may not follow your deliberations. First, because I think it would be unjust to the accused, because, secondly, because it would be injurious to the service, giving, as it would seem to give, a quasi sanction of high authority to the singular and indirect methods by which this trial has been brought about.

As to the truth of the statements contained in the letter, I think sufficient evidence has been produced before the court to satisfy you that, at least, they stand to-day unrefuted. As to the publication by the accused, no proof whatever was adduced, and as a matter of fact the letter itself, as sent, appears, as I have stated, for the first time in print in the charges prepared by the Judge-Advocate. As to the publication in the *Times*, the prosecution has shown that it was after the whole matter had become public property, and the court itself created for its public investigation, and that it was neither sought nor desired by the accused, and that having no control of the *New York Times*, he could neither permit, nor prevent such publication if he would.

No doubt the prosecution will endeavor to convince the court that the sending of the letter so often referred to, to Gen. Hazen in Vienna, was an act of such a character that they may thereon have some hope of a conviction. But I beg of you to consider the circumstances. After what has been shown on this trial, the court will readily concede that Gen. Stanley believed from the bottom of his heart that Gen. Hazen was an unfit person to remain in the military service of the United States. He has preferred charges against him, not of misconduct at Shiloh, for this offence was outlawed and could not be reached under the law, but of conduct equally disgraceful, if true, of having in his endeavors to make some cheap capital for himself, stabbed his benefactor in the dark, and involved himself thereby in such a net work of contradictions as to draw from my learned friend more than once during the trial, such strong and unseemly epithets as "liar" and "perjurer," expressions which find no place in the charges and specifications preferred against him by Gen. Stanley. These charges were dismissed by the President. After trial? No! But after consultation with the officer accused and without trial. Did it then become Gen. Stanley's duty to regard the off-hand decision of the President as restoring Gen. Hazen to the high position from which Gen. Stanley believed he had fallen, of absolving him from all the consequences of his acts and relieving the service from the reproach which the continuance in it of one whom he believed unfit to remain in it would occasion. With submission I say no! It seems to me if the ends he sought originally were just and in the line of duty, he had a right to seek them still. A man of Gen. Hazen's temperament might well be misled by the action of the President into the belief that this decision was final, and that he was forever absolved from all that was alleged against him. A man of Gen. Stanley's disposition could not endure that even one whom he held in such light esteem as an officer should remain for a single hour with any force as to his intentions for the future. Hence the letter to Vienna. If the letter was true in its statements there was certainly no impropriety in sending it, on the contrary it was a manly act. It was sent to give "fair warning" to Gen. Hazen that at the proper time the information referred to therein should be used to stop his career—to let him know that he must not believe that the decision of the President would protect him from being confronted with those charges at a future day and on a proper occasion. It was written not in malice, not to gratify any vindictive feeling. The accused has so declared in the letter put in evidence by the Judge-Advocate on the first day of this trial, and it must be accepted by this court in the absence of all proof to the contrary. It may be said the letter was severe in its terms. How

could it be otherwise when you consider the estimation in which the writer held the officer to whom it was addressed, and the thorough conviction he had of the truth of all its statements? Is there any custom in the service which compels an officer to take to his bosom one whom he considers to be an unworthy associate, or to hold as his friend a man whom he believes to be deserving of dismissal? On the contrary an officer is entitled to his likes and dislikes, to his enemies and friendships, and when, as in the present case, they are founded upon substantial solid grounds affecting chiefly the good name and honor of the service, is it not too much to ask that this court should not attribute to them without proof anything whatever deserving the slightest breath of censure. You will hear no doubt a great deal of common law learning from the Judge-Advocate as representing the prosecution, relating to the law of libel, but in answer to all that I have simply to ask of you to remember the simple and solemn words of your oath to decide "according to your conscience, the best of your understanding and the custom of war in like cases."

THE CUSTOM OF WAR.

"The custom of war." This expression must not be understood as relating simply to a code which prevails only while a nation is actually engaged in hostilities. It means more than this. It means the unwritten law which underlies the very articles of war, and which cannot be expressed in legal enactments or statutory phrases, but which may well be described as the common law of armies. It antedates I may say the very existence of nations. It comes down to you, your direct inheritance from the days of knighterrantry, when the poor and the oppressed, the weak and the wronged, might command the swords of gentlemen whose lives were devoted under solemn obligations to the cause of God and his truth, and the protection of the lowly among his people. It is of this unwritten law a fundamental principle that an officer of the Army is, and must be considered, until the contrary is proved, a gentleman. Therefore, when the Judge-Advocate quotes from acknowledged works of high repute certain well settled principles on the law of libel, and informs you that in certain cases malice is presumed and need not be proved, I beg you to remember that this sound and necessary rule, based as it is wholly and simply upon the difficulty of proving hidden motives in ordinary cases, can have no application to your profession. Every officer of the Army is presumed to be a gentleman, and therefore every act of his not wrongful in itself, but which depends for its guilt or innocence on the underlying motive, must be held to be innocent, and the motive must be accepted as pure and true until the contrary is proved. My learned friend when I had occasion to announce this principle during the course of the trial, made the remark with a near approach to sarcasm, somewhat foreign to his frank and kindly nature, that an Army officer was no better than a citizen before the law, and entitled to no higher privileges than other men. This is true. He might have gone further, indeed, and said that he is not even entitled to the same privileges, because he has assumed higher obligations which carry with them grave responsibilities not imposed upon citizens. Your citizen, be he tramp or millionaire, lawyer or clergyman, merchant or laborer, may do with impunity and unharmed by law many acts of wrong which if committed by an officer of the Army would inevitably arraign him before a tribunal such as this, on a charge unknown to your civil code, and send him forth, if convicted, stamped with the seal of infamy and an outcast among men. But there is a further rule of law and of natural right that for every unusual responsibility imposed there is given a corresponding privilege. In this case it is the presumption of which I speak and of which the law will take notice, that all acts not wrongful in themselves will be presumed to be done in the line of duty and without malice. That presumption I invoke in the present case, for the reason that the acts for which Gen. Stanley stands arraigned to-day were done in the line of duty and under a high chivalric sense of his obligation to the service. There is no proof to the contrary, and his statement of the fact should be received as final.

I have been told on more than one occasion since this trial commenced, that if the accuser here was not allowed by this court to file in himself, he would at once commence a civil suit against the accused. Gen. Hazen has been allowed to make his explanation here on oath. How far he has been vindicated let his own testimony tell. I will say, however, in answer to this, that a civil suit has no terrors for the man who out of a strong sense of duty to the service consented to risk his commission and his whole future upon a manly effort to vindicate the good name, not of himself, that never needed vindication, but of the Army, and I do not think that this court will take any other view, or will find in any act of the accused, as shown in the evidence, ought that misbecomes a gentleman, or is prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Judge Advocate Swain followed with the argument for the prosecution. After reviewing the several charges and specifications, citing the articles of war providing the punishment for the offences charged, and considering the definition of libel in its application to this case, he passed to the review of the evidence. He contended that this evidence showed that in the utterance of the defamatory charges, the accused did not rest with giving them publicity in official statements and to the newspapers, but he circulated and spread them orally upon nearly every conceivable occasion. The malice of Col. Stanley in this case consists in his intention to effect the particular mischief shown by the writings, which by their very terms tend to scandalize, degrade and injure Col. Hazen. And where an act is voluntary, injurious in its tendency and illegal in its quality, it would be contrary to all legal principle and analogy to justify or excuse himself that he offended against the law with pure and upright motives. The testimony of his own witnesses shows conclusively that his temper and disposition indicated toward Col. Hazen spite and ill will in the largest sense of the term.

Referring to the battle of Shiloh, Major Swain reviewed briefly the evidence of the witnesses called by Gen. Stanley. "Col. Crittenden," he said, "testified that he heard a great many insinuations that Gen. Hazen was not in his proper place, but not that he ran away. Dr. Murray says he saw Col. Hazen a mile from the river, but at this time the firing did not indicate a general engagement."

The speaker quoted largely from Gen. Hazen's own testimony explaining his absence. "But," said he, "the testimony of Gen. Opydyke and of Beebe and Kimberly, who were attending Gen. Hazen during the engagement, should be received with the highest consideration. These gentlemen all testify that Gen. Hazen commanded his brigade from early morning up to and including the time of the charge when the brigade became scattered and broken, and that his conduct was cool and courageous. None of the witnesses testifying to their opinions and impressions say that the conduct of Gen. Hazen at Shiloh was disgraceful. And while in the language of Whitaker, 'You cannot keep soldiers from talking,' it is manifest that the 'talk' in regard to Gen.

Hazen's disappearance did not impress the minds of his superior officers as indicating disgraceful conduct, or Col. Hazen would undoubtedly have been called upon for an explanation at the time."

The Judge Advocate then considered the charges respecting Gen. Hazen's conduct at Stone River and Pickett's Mills, and carefully reviewed the evidence presented on both sides. His action in regard to testifying on the post-tradership business before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives was defended, and the accusation of deceitful conduct met by a justification of his course, as the sequel proved.

In conclusion he said: "Colonel Stanley makes no claim or showing that he has been wronged in thought, word or deed by the officer whose character he thus holds up to public execration and contempt. We find him, then, the self constituted custodian of the standard of truthfulness, honor and bravery in the Army, requiring every one to bend the knee before his colors under penalty of being proclaimed a perjurer, an impostor and a coward."

At the request of the Judge Advocate and with the permission of the Court, the stenographer read a long argument reviewing the legal aspects of the case. In this paper, understood to have been prepared by Mr. Merrick, counsel for Gen. Hazen, it was intended that the acts of Gen. Stanley constituted the offence of libel at the common law, and "that any act in violation of the rules of conduct prescribed by the common law, which would subject the party to an ignominious punishment, such as confinement in a jail (as libel would) is an act appropriately and technically described as 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

Considering whether the accused was guilty of publishing the libels as set forth in the specifications, it was argued that the defence interposed in this case is:

First—That the statements in the defamatory publications that constitute the libels are true.

Second—That the accused published those statements "in good faith and without malice, having good and substantial reasons for believing what he said."

After reviewing the evidence at length to show Col. Stanley's responsibility for the defamatory publications, the Judge Advocate continued as follows:

Having thus shown that the publications were made, the next question is whether the matter contained in them constitutes what is known to the law as libellous matter. This question is answered by reading the publications.

During the progress of the trial it seems to have been regarded that these expressions were obnoxious to the law only in so far as they were libellous upon Gen. Hazen; but when looked at from a military point of view, they deserve severer censure and involve greater criminality for another reason. They are an open assault upon the Executive of the United States for the manner in which he has discharged his official duty as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. If he does not mean to arraign the President for malversation in office what does he mean? Why is he not disappointed? Why does he continue to reassert guilt? Why does he leave the recognized channel of official communication and enter the arena of public debate before the people? What other object can he contemplate except to create the impression that the object of his vindictive malice has not been criminally arraigned to answer for his guilt by the unlawful, unconstitutional, and criminal interposition of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army?

But whether this publication, in the aspect in which I am now considering it, be regarded as libellous upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or not, one conclusion must follow from the subsequent parts of this letter, when taken in connection with that part I have been discussing, and that conclusion is that the accused, having exhausted the means of attacking Gen. Hazen which were recognized by the laws, derived from the failure of his designs new vigor and intensity to his vindictive malice, and determined that since he could not ruin his enemy by law, he would destroy his character by defamatory libels.

Whatever rumors may have been offered in proof as to acts of Gen. Hazen, there was no statement or rumor whatever that his conduct at Shiloh had ever been pronounced by anybody as "disgraceful." Gen. McCook and other officers testifying for the accused, stated that they had seen Gen. Hazen on the day of the battle absent from his brigade. But the distinguished officer I have mentioned stated that he had never pronounced an opinion upon his conduct, nor was there one of all the witnesses summoned by the defence to bear testimony to this circumstance, who ventured to say that he had characterized the conduct of Gen. Hazen by any such terms as "disgraceful," or by any other term derogatory to his character as a "soldier and a gentleman." It was left for the accused, who was not at the battle, to "devise" the judgment he pronounced when he accused Gen. Hazen of "disgraceful conduct," a judgment which the testimony in this case has shown to be so entirely erroneous that it can be accounted for only upon the ground of an unwise, if not an insane vindictiveness.

As to the charge of being an impostor, that this was devised by the accused there can be no question.

RECAPITULATION OF THE LIBELS.

The foregoing analysis of the several libels develops the following as the charges against Gen. Hazen that have been published by the accused:

First—Perjury as a witness in the trial of W. W. Belknap before the Senate of the United States.

Second—Cowardice at Shiloh.

Third—That he is an impostor.

Fourth—That the accused has charged him to his face, in the newspapers, and in official papers with perjury and cowardice.

Fifth—That he was reported to the accused for cowardice at Pickett's Mills and other places.

Graver and more serious accusations could not be brought against an officer of the Army, and the publication of such charges, unless justified, is one of the highest crimes known in any civilized community, and places the accuser and the accused in the attitude of meriting the severest penalty according to the determination which may be reached as to whether the charges are true or false.

Now what is the proof offered? The testimony of Gen. Hazen given on the impeachment of W. W. Belknap has been presented by the defence to the Court as sustaining and justifying the charge of perjury. In the specifications under the charges preferred by the accused against Gen. Hazen, all of which relate to the subject of the trial of Belknap, the testimony is unnaturally torn one part from another, and so collated as to give an incorrect view of what the evidence really was. When read together the evidence of Gen. Hazen will be found entirely consistent in every part, and entirely in harmony with the confidential letter he addressed to Gen. Belknap from Fort Buford, September 12, 1875. According to the testimony of Mr. Coburn and Gen. Hazen, the latter was summoned to Washington in 1873 to testify in regard to matters relating to the staff of the Army, and he was examined as to post-traderships in connection with the duties of the Commissary Department (p. 195). Previous to that time, Gen. Hazen had a correspondence with Gen. Garfield, and in closed to him a communication received from an officer at Fort Sill disclosing certain abuses in the post-tradership system. This letter from Gen. Hazen and its inclosure, Gen. Garfield handed to Mr. Coburn, the then Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, and it was agreed between them that Gen. Hazen's name should not be mentioned as volunteering statements about the abuses of post-traders. (See Coburn's testimony.)

Gen. Hazen came on to Washington in obedience to the summons of the committee, and knowing of this arrangement between Garfield and Coburn that his name should not be disclosed as giving information upon the subject referred to. Gen. Hazen states in his evidence that in conversation with Mr. Coburn, before testifying, he spoke of the subject of not having his name disclosed in connection with this matter. Mr. Coburn has no recollection of that conversation, but thinks it possible.

The gravamen of the charge is that the testimony, as given by Gen. Hazen, is in conflict with his letter of September, 1875, to the Secretary of War; but a close analysis of the two will show plainly that no such conflict exists. It is also alleged that his statement to the effect that the Commissary Department opposed and obstructed the operation of the law of 1866, providing that that department should furnish soldiers, which had been theretofore provided by sutlers, was not well founded. But one important and controlling fact upon that subject stands out to view, and that is this, that while the Inspector General of the Army, who by the law was required to furnish the list of stores to be provided by the Commissary Department, has invariably and faithfully performed his duty in that regard, the law has remained practically unexecuted. It cannot be doubted for a moment but that a co-operation with the Inspector of the Army on the part of the Commissary Department would have accomplished the faithful execution of the law.

GENERAL HAZEN AT SHILOH.

Much evidence before the Court presented by the accused relates to the conduct of Gen. Hazen at the Battle of Shiloh. How has the Judge Advocate met this testimony? He has brought before the Court those officers of Gen. Hazen's brigade whose military duty made it necessary that they should be with him, and other distinguished officers serving in his command whose undoubted courage and brave achievements at that battle and throughout the war have secured to them a lasting reputation in the history of their country?

These witnesses all concur in the statement that the charge was somewhere after 12 o'clock, the entire previous part of the day having been occupied by fighting up to the point where this final dash was made. The charge lasted probably thirty minutes or more. The brigade had been decimated. With the final charge, its work for that day was done. That work had been well and bravely done, under brave and gallant leadership, and he who would soil the fair fame won on that bloody field deserves the reprobation of every officer in the service of the country.

THE EVIDENCE ABOUT PICKETT'S MILLS.

Pickett's Mills follows Shiloh naturally in the order of the charges.

Robert L. Kimberly, who was his adjutant at Shiloh, was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st Ohio at Pickett's Mills. He testifies that Gen. Hazen was in his proper place. Indeed there is no testimony to the contrary worthy of consideration in regard to that battle.

W. M. Beebe, who was on the staff of Gen. Hazen at Pickett's Mills, as he had been at Shiloh, testifies that the brigade consisted of nine regiments; that during the entire day Gen. Hazen was in his place at a distance of fifty to seventy-five yards to the rear, where he could see the operations in the field. The brigade was driven back; Gen. Hazen accompanied and reformed it.

At Mission Ridge, Robert L. Kimberly, the Adjutant-General at Shiloh, was Colonel of the 41st Ohio. He testifies that at the signal of six guns the whole line advanced to the foot of the ridge and attacked the rifle pits of the enemy, rested for a few minutes in the shelter of the abandoned pits, and then under the order of Hazen, shouted repeatedly along the line, scaled the ridge.

Quoting the language of Gen. Stanley with reference to the Stone River Monument, the Judge Advocate said: I have quoted this language of the accused in order that he might have the full benefit of the position he has assumed, and at the same time that he might not escape the responsibility of the attitude in which he has placed himself. A man who erects a monument to perpetuate a falsehood may be, according to the definition of the accused, an impostor. But he that would attempt to tear down by a libel upon either the dead or the living is certainly no less an impostor than he who falsely erected it. If there is any class of men in our country with whom principles of honor should be regarded as more obligatory than mandates of law, it is that class known as the Army of the United States, and if there is any class of men among whom unfounded defamatory and injurious accusations can work mischief to individuals and detriment to the public service, it is the Army of the United States, as within itself, according to the order of priority, ready obedience is essential and personal respect is necessary to a cheerful subordination. In its relation to the private citizen its officers are seldom permitted to reside sufficiently long in any one locality to establish upon a solid basis an individual and personal character among the people. They are accepted everywhere as gentlemen by reason of their position in the service of their country. Whether, therefore, we regard the officers of the Army in their relations to one another, or in their relations to civilians, you cannot fail to appreciate that disastrous consequences must follow unjust aspersions, and consequently you cannot hesitate to recognize that the dignity of your service may require severe though painful remedies.

In a statement prepared by Mr. Merrick to meet the letter addressed by the accused to the Court, then read by the Judge Advocate from manuscript, he said: "The extraordinary paper signed by the accused and read by his counsel as his defence, confirms every word that I have said in reference to his deep, vindictive and aggressive malice. In that paper he not only reaffirms his conviction of the truth of the defamatory charges he has heretofore made against Gen. Hazen, but apparently defies the Court to convict him, notwithstanding the evidence adduced, and announces his purpose to act toward any other officer whose character and conduct do not meet his notions of what they ought to be, in the same manner in which he has acted towards Gen. Hazen. If this Court thinks he should go forth to purify and purge the Army of the United States in the exercise of undisciplined passion, he certainly should be allowed a charter for that purpose in a judgment of acquittal.

But this paper in its relation to the case contains a yet more serious statement, and solemnly asserts that there is now on file in the Department at Washington an application by Gen. Hazen that he should be appointed Quartermaster General. Is it in accordance with the proprieties of this trial and consistent with the dignity of this Court that such a statement should be made at this stage of the proceedings? If such an application is on file in Washington, why did not the accused produce a certified copy of it as evidence in the case? Why did he wait to make such an accusation until presenting his argument in defence, when, to the reason of any thinking man, it can have no other effect than to excite the belief that he is endeavoring to delude the Court by the assertion of that which he did not dare to assert under oath, and which he knew he could not establish by proof? This extraordinary statement can only be accounted for on the ground that his vindictiveness has entirely overcome his prudence and subjugated his understanding. But something further must be said, as due to public justice and to honor and truth. I am authorized to state on behalf of Gen. Hazen that no such application has ever been made or filed by him or by his authority or with his connivance, consent, or knowledge, and so far as he knows, the statement that any such application is now or ever was on file in the Department at Washington or elsewhere, is unfounded and untrue.

Respectfully asking from the Court that it will seriously consider how far officers of the United States Army are to be protected and justified, under our system of military jurisprudence, in adopting the methods pursued by Gen. Stanley in libelling

and defaming one another, and whether these methods are in harmony with the principles of right, justice, and honor that distinguish the profession of the soldier, I submit the case.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHAN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng. in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D.C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Wachusett* is coaling, preparatory to being painted, and may be ready for her officers and crew in two weeks. Her engines have been tested, and did well. A small force is at work upon the *Suvarra*.

THE *Marion* was May 7 inspected by Commodore Geo. H. Cooper, President Board of Inspection, Captains J. E. Jouett and John H. Upsher, and P. A. Paymaster Barton, members. She was to sail Thursday, May 8, for the West Indies.

THE Senate in executive session April 30 confirmed the nomination of Paymaster John H. Stevenson, of the United States Navy, to be advanced fifteen numbers in his grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism. This nomination is made in accordance with the provisions of section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Stevenson was once before advanced fifteen numbers.

THE old light-ship recently condemned at New Bedford, was built by the Government for a light-ship in 1850. In 1853 the Government changed her into a steamship and presented her to Dr. Kane for a voyage to the Arctic Ocean, in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin. After an absence of three years he returned and gave her back to the Government. She has now been sold for \$825, to be broken up.

THE United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at Norfolk May 5 from New York with a large quantity of stores for the several departments of the yard. She was to remain until Friday, May 9, and then sail for Washington, with the schooner *Constellation* in tow for Annapolis. The *Constellation* has just been fitted out here and provisioned for the annual cruise of the midshipmen in June.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. HENDERSON has been appointed Senior Member, and Chief Engineers Wm. J. Lenden, John H. Long and A. H. Able; Passed Assistant Engineers, A. Adamson, G. J. Burnap, G. W. Roche, Robert Crawford, G. S. Gates and H. N. Stevenson; Assistant Engineers H. E. Frick, J. P. S. Lawrence and F. H. Bailey members of a board to convene at Chester, Penn., on the 6th May for the dock trial of the engines of the U. S. steamer *Miantonomah*.

THE *Wachusett* will be ready for sea by the end of May. The *Suvarra* will be the next vessel repaired at the Boston yard. A new entrance to the Navy-yard at Boston has been made. It is at the foot of Adams street, and is designed for the convenience of officers having quarters at the upper end of the yard. Some informality having been found in the record of the trial of Lieut. Mullany, U. S. M. C., the court met on Tuesday, and adjourned the same day. A draft of fifty-four men in charge of Lieut. Com. J. K. Winn, left the *Wabash* for Norfolk, on Saturday of last week.

THE health authorities of Portsmouth, N. H., have so far relaxed the quarantine imposed upon the *Plymouth*, as to permit her officers and crew to visit the city at pleasure, but will not allow persons from the shore to go on board. The medical board, of which Medical Director W. T. Hord was President, was made an exception, and spent several hours on the ship. It is the opinion of the surgeons of the *Plymouth* that she is undoubtedly infected, and it is probable that she will continue so until rebuilt. In addition to the yellow fever taint, there has for some

time been manifest a positively malarial feature in nearly all of the cases admitted to the sick list, which is so unusual as to be noteworthy. The ship will go out of commission in a few days, and a large proportion of her complement be transferred to the *Kearsarge*.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says: "Making recently a visit to the United States flagship *Powhatan*, now anchored off this port, we were delighted with the courtesy extended us, and pleased with the strict order and neatness everywhere apparent, which fact, we must say, put to blush several of the ladies of our party, who priding themselves on their excellence as housekeepers, had nevertheless to admit that with all their scrubbing and cleaning they had never been able to approach the cleanliness everywhere apparent on-board this grand old ship. The music of the band was also a source of delight to us all, and the familiar airs of the operetta of H. M. S. 'Pinafore' were especially delightful." The *Powhatan* was to sail May 8 for Port Royal.

REAR ADMIRAL HOWELL, commanding the United States naval force on the European station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Ville Franche, April 21, that the *Trenton* left Genoa on the 13th of April, and arrived at Ville Franche on the afternoon of the same day, having averaged eleven and a half knots per hour for several hours, with two-thirds power. The *Enterprise* is at Ville Franche preparing for a cruise to the northward. The *Alliance* is at Naples, having some slight repairs made, but will continue her cruise in about seven days. The *Quinnebang* sailed from Malaga April 2, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d, at Tangiers on the 6th, and sailed thence for Algiers on the 12th. Commander Farquhar, of *Quinnebang*, states that he learns by advices from our Consul that some trade is developing with the west coast of Morocco, and Admiral Howell purposes to send a vessel to those parts as soon as practicable. The *Wyoming* sailed from Constantinople on March 14, arrived at Alexandria on the 18th, and sailed thence to Jaffa on the 3d of April. The *Despatch* and *Gettysburg* are still at Genoa. The health of the squadron is excellent.

THE New York *World*, which reports an interview with Capt. Luce of the *Minnesota*, on the subject of training boys for the Navy, says: "The views of Capt. Luce will command attention as the opinion of a practical seaman and accomplished officer thoroughly conversant with the subject whereof he speaks, and who obviously can have no motive other than the good of the service. From various causes, not necessary now to enumerate, American commerce has declined until we now have comparatively few ships engaged in the trade with foreign countries, and these are manned almost exclusively by seamen of foreign birth. The proportion of American boys who choose the sea as a profession in comparison with the numbers that engage in other pursuits is so small as to be scarcely deserving of mention. Those who do become seamen are for the most part engaged in the coasting trade or in the fishing business, their only experience being on board of vessels of a fore-and-aft rig. In the event of a war, then, it follows that the United States must recruit its Navy from these two sources of American supply or accept the services of foreign seamen, unless by a wise foresight steps are taken to train seamen expressly for the service, as is provided by this bill. There ought not, it seems to us, to be the least objection to it in the Senate, and we trust that it may be considered and passed before that body adjourns." The bill provides for the enlistment annually of 750 boys, to be instructed and disciplined as sailors and petty officers, and Captain Luce is reported as saying that the boys at present on board the *Minnesota* "are made a portion of the very limited complement at present fixed by law, and are liable at any time to be drafted into a cruising ship. This bill provides for an additional number, and it is expected that they will remain at least two years on board of the training ship, or perhaps not leave her until they arrive at the age of twenty-one, and by that time they will have become thoroughly expert in a seaman's duty and so accustomed to a life on board of a man-of-war that they will prefer the Navy to any other service. At present, when they may be drafted off before they have been here six months, their whole course of instruction is liable to be broken up, and under these conditions the ship is nothing more than a receiving ship for boys. At present we only send away those who have been here for the greatest length of time, the object being to afford to all of them all the benefit which this system of instruction confers, and it we can keep them long enough we can turn out a class of seamen for our Navy better than we have ever had before, and I think superior to the men of any navy in the world. I think there are very few of the boys who are not perfectly satisfied with their lot. I don't think any of them would desire to change it. They are for the most part boys above the average of their station in intelligence, and learn readily. In the ordinary exercises with the great guns or small arms, or in the various duties of seamen, they are as ready as almost any average crew except after long drill and experience, and if we can only have them with us long enough I will guarantee that we will show a ship's company that for efficiency can not be excelled by any in the world."

THE following bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being kept upon the retired list after the disability for which they were placed there has ceased, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Saulsbury March 24. "That all officers of the Navy which are now on, or may hereafter be placed on, the retired list, shall, once every current year, be granted, at their request, an examination, by a board of medical officers of the Navy, as to present ability to perform duty; and if the retired officer be found so qualified, the President of the United States shall thereupon be authorized to nominate him to the Senate for transfer to his former place on the active list of the Navy."

The facts in the case of Alvin R. Reed, now before the U. S. Court, Boston, on writ of habeas corpus, are, that in June, 1878, A. R. Reed, who was paymaster's clerk, attached to the United States frigate *Hartford*, of the South Atlantic squadron, was tried by Court-martial on the complaint of selling small stores to the officers and appropriating the money to his own use; of receiving money from the officers for provisions and keeping the money; of paying money to the members of the crew and charging them more than he gave them, and of paying out money without authority from his superior officers. These offences were all alleged to have been committed between Oct. 1, 1877, and May 30, 1878. The Court-martial was held on board the frigate *Essex* at Rio Janeiro in June, 1878, and the prisoner was found guilty on all the charges and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with a fine of \$500, the prisoner to be allowed \$50 per month during his confinement. This sentence was referred to Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, who convened the Court-martial, and he revised the sentence, making it two years' imprisonment with \$500 fine, and reducing the monthly allowance to \$10 per month, and that at the expiration of his sentence he be dishonorably discharged from the Service and lose all pay except the monthly allowance during confinement. The grounds on which the prisoner bases his appeal for relief is, that, according to the 89th Articles of War, and the 42d Regulations of the Navy, the duty of every officer having authority to review the proceedings of Court-martials is limited. He has power only to end execution of the sentence, pardon or mitigate punishment ordered by such court. He cannot alter or commute punishment, even with consent of the party sentenced. The law as clearly gives the power to the officer who orders a Court-martial, except in cases of capital punishment, or cashiering, or dismissing a commissioned officer, to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court. It furthermore says that to pardon is to absolve from punishment; to mitigate is to make it less in degree, but of the same species, beyond this the reviewing officer cannot go. To commute punishment is to substitute for the one ordered another of a different kind; to change the species by the mere will of the individual without any reference to judicial sanction. The Court-martial by which Reed was tried adjourned at the first sitting, and it was some days before it again came together. It was claimed by Hon. G. S. Boutwell, who appeared for the prisoner, that this adjournment of the Court-martial was, according to the laws governing courts of this kind, fatally defective to the whole proceedings. He claimed that the means of proceedings in Court-martial were at variance with the old English view of the rights of individuals. Hon. George P. Sanger, who appears for the Government, read a long list of decisions on this subject, showing that this Court-martial and the action of the admiral were in keeping with the course of this kind of courts during the past century. Decision reserved.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAY 1.—Ensigns Henry F. Reich, Stimson J. Brown, Henry J. Mayo, and Chas. F. Pond, to Coast Survey duty.
May 3.—Commander Henry F. Picking, to command the *Kearsarge*, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th May.
Commander Benjamin F. Day, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th May.
Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th May as executive.
Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, to duty on the Coast Survey.
Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, Paymaster A. S. Kenny, and Boatswain Charles K. Hawkins, to temporary duty on board the Constellation.
Lieutenant Chas. H. Black, to examination for promotion.
Lieutenant George H. De Long, to examination preliminary to promotion on the 3d May.
Lieutenant Robert E. Impey, to duty in the Navigation Department, Navy-yard, New York.
Midshipman Wm. Braunerreuther, to the training ship *Minnesota*.
Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.
Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, to the training ship *Minnesota*.
MAY 5.—Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, to examination for promotion.
MAY 6.—Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Chadwick, at present in London, England, has been ordered to special temporary duty in connection with examining and reporting on the system of training vessels adopted by governments abroad.
MAY 8.—Commander Fred. V. McNair, to command the practice ship Constellation.
Surgeon Melancthon L. Ruth, Passed Assistant Surgeon Robt. Whiting, and Paymaster A. S. Kenny, to the Constellation.

DETACHED.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant-Commanders Francis M. Green, Charles H. Davis and Lieutenant John A. Norris, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty in the Expedition for Telegraphic Determination of Longitude.
Assistant Paymaster A. K. Mickler, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered as disbursing officer of the expedition.
Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. McCarthy, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and granted six months leave of absence.
MAY 2.—Captain D. B. Harmony, from the command of the *Plymouth* on the 9th May, and placed on waiting orders.
Commander Alfred Hopkins, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 6th May, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant J. C. Wilson, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 13th May, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Cook, Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton, Masters S. L. Graham and Boynton Leach, and Boatswain Wm. Manning, from the *Plymouth*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Willie Swift, Masters Wm. H. H. Southerland and Thomas B. Howard, Surgeon T. Wolverson, Assistant Surgeon Jas. C. Byrnes, Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, Passed Assistant

Engineer W. A. Windsor, Assistant Engineers J. D. Sloan and F. J. Hoffman, Gunner Wm. J. Ferguson, Acting Carpenter Henry Rigby, and Sailmaker S. H. Boutwell, from the *Plymouth* on the 9th May, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th May.
Lieutenant John E. Pillsbury, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Plymouth* on the 10th May.
Lieutenant Richard M. Cuts, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer *Earnest*, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.
Lieutenant G. P. Colvocoresses has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Enterprise*, European Station, on the 14th April, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant M. R. Harris, from the Coast Survey steamer *Earnest*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Theodor Porter, from the Experimental Battery at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th May.
Ensign N. R. Usher, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Jamestown*, and, on falling in with the *Alaska*, to report for duty on board that vessel.
Paymaster Frank H. Arms, from the *Plymouth* on the 10th May, and ordered to settle accounts.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. Stanton, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th May.
Boatswain Edward Hughes, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th May.
Carpenter Geo. E. Anderson, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 5.—Cadet Midshipman H. H. Hooke has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Quinnebang*, European Station, on the 5th April, and has been placed on sick leave.
Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on sick leave.
Assistant Paymaster George W. Allen, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on the 9th May, and ordered to instruction in the Paymaster's office, Navy-yard, New York.
Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to duty on board the practice ship *Madower*, at Annapolis, Md., on the 10th May.
MAY 6.—Lieutenant Lewis R. Bixler, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* on the 15th May.
Master George W. Menz has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Monongahela*, Asiatic Station, on the 28th February last, and has been placed on sick leave.
Assistant Surgeon Frank C. Dade, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station.
Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to examination for promotion.
MAY 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Craven, from Navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 8.—Lieutenants M. R. S. Mackenzie, Samuel W. Very, Daniel Dehanty, Robert T. Jasper, J. C. Burnett, Sumner C. Faine, Masters Sidney A. Staunton and Chas. W. Bartlett, Chaplain Robert Hudson, and Boatswain Chas. E. Hawkins, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Constellation.

APPOINTED.

Naval Constructors Thos. E. Webb, Samuel H. Hook, Theo. D. Wilson and Commander Oliver A. Batcheller, to inspect and report upon the condition of the Swatara.

REVOKED.

Ensign A. E. Culver's orders, to the *Marion*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Theodor Porter's orders, to the *Kearsarge*, and to continue on duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon (retired list), at present at Blois, France, extended one year from June 1, next.
The leave of Medical Director Henry O. Mayo (retired list), at present in Florence, Italy, extended one year from June 1, next.
The leave of Lieutenant Clifford B. Gill has been extended six months from July 20, with permission to leave the United States.

PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineer George H. T. Babbitt to Assistant Engineer from July 1, 1877.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Charles H. Black to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from February 5, 1879.

ADVANCED.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson has been advanced fifteen numbers in his present grade, to take rank next after Paymaster George Cochran, and to date from June 13, 1863.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending May 7, 1879:

Thomas Hunter, beneficiary, April 23, Hospital, Philadelphia.
William Perry, steward to commander-in-chief, March 30, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.—The London *World* reports that the Napoleon Wyse, "who are a powerful clan," are moving heaven and earth to secure the adoption by the approaching Canal Congress at Paris, of their scheme of a Darien ship canal. They have obtained a concession from the local government and are only awaiting the result of a congress, to be held next May, at the Geographical Society of Paris, to begin operations by putting their shares in the market. M. Blanchet, who worked under M. de Lesseps at Suez, favors the midrange route, and has a Nicaraguan company in the course of formation chiefly with French capital; a Nicaraguan concession has been obtained, and M. Blanchet, like the others, only awaits the verdict of the congress, as to which he seems thoroughly confident, to set to work. The *World* adds:

The most plausible Darien scheme, that of Selfridge the American, provides for no fewer than 22 locks, and even with this there is to be a great ship tunnel, of such immense height and width that the work at Mont Cenis would be a mere sewer to it, all wrought foot by foot out of the rock. A M. de Gogorza did, indeed, propose to do without the tunnel, but it was only by sinking a channel in the rock deep enough to hold two towers of Notre Dame piled one on the other. The very Pharoas would have winced at such a labor.

Now for the alternative Nicaraguan scheme of M. Blanchet. The neck of land is thicker there; but the cutting through it involves far less labor, for the work is more than three parts done by nature herself. Look on the map, and it will be seen that there is a large Lake Nicaragua in the middle of it, and that a river, the San Juan, flows from this lake to the Atlantic Ocean. Here then, with a slight diversion of the mouth of the river, so as to bring the entry to San Juan del Norte, is your canal ready made. Your ship leaves the Atlantic Ocean for the river, the river for the lake, and crossing the lake there is but a mere wall of land to separate it from the Pacific on the other side, which wall is to be pierced at Fort Brito to form the canal proper, nearly all the rest being natural route. The route, however, will bear improvement; and this, says M. Blanchet, can easily be effected by flooding the San Juan valley from the lake, so as practically to extend the broad lake route still farther towards the ocean. The lake is some thirty-two metres above the ocean level and fourteen locks will be required to regulate the various depths and to carry the canal waters properly from sea to sea. The estimated cost is 100,000,000, or within ten millions of the estimated cost of Suez. Double it for eventualities—and they had to do something more than that in Egypt—and we have a total of about £15,000,000. Certain drawing rooms of Paris are now perfect nests of stock jobbing intrigue on behalf of one of the projects; which, though it may not result in the union of the two oceans, may reasonably be expected to yield diamonds for a good many women and snug offices for a good many men. The idea makes a very strong appeal to patriotic sentiment; there is a general feeling that "it can be done and France ought to do it."

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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
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to Governor's Island has made the register there of
little use.

OFFICERS who have had relations with the Indian
Bureau, or who have noted the indignant outcries of
that institution against Gen. Sheridan, for his criticisms
upon it, may now be interested to learn that Commis-
sioner Ezra A. Hayt, chief of that Bureau, has just
been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County,
N. J., as President of the so-called International Trust
Company of Jersey City. We know nothing of the
merits of this case; the charges are what are spoken of
in polite language as financial irregularity. The insti-
tution is defunct, and has left a throng of hapless de-
positors to mourn their confidence in the bank. Mr.
Hayt, a director, and the secretary were selected by
the Grand Jury as specially responsible for the alleged
mismanagement, the bills against seven other directors
being dismissed. It yet remains to be seen what will
come of the case. The public must already, how-
ever, have been led to suspect that if mismanagement
and a wretched collapse have occurred in this banking
institution, there may have been no particular ground
for the Indian Bureau's complaint of injured innocence
against the perfectly temperate and proper comments
made last winter by the Lieutenant-General. For all
that, Army officers have frequently expressed con-
fidence in the personal integrity of Mr. Hayt; but this
was not enough—they were expected to refrain from
criticism adverse to the management of his Bureau.

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of the destruction of Pompeii a bottle of wine taken from the
ruins, where it had lain since A. D. 79, is to be opened.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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HOW SHALL WE DEFEND OUR SEA-COAST?

(Conclusion.)

Torpedoes owe much of their efficacy to their power
over the imagination; commonly called their "moral
effect." Mystery has ever been the prolific parent of
dread. A fearful apprehension of an unseen danger in
effect creates it. This element of their power will
doubtless diminish, and may altogether disappear as
their actual capabilities for inflicting injury become
better known, and the protective devices against them
approach perfection, and are brought under more com-
plete control. Although they proved to be a destruc-
tive weapon in the hands of the Confederate forces
during our Civil War, there were conspicuous cases,
with important interests at stake, where the enemy
placed his chief reliance upon nothing more substan-
tial than a popular belief on our part in their existence,
and the apprehension of great peril inspired thereby.

Such was notably the case at Charleston, S. C., dur-
ing the last sixteen months of the war. When the
harbor and its defences came into our hands in Febru-
ary, 1865, the novel spectacle was presented of a large
fleet, comprising gunboats, Army and Navy transports,
tugboats and trading vessels, passing up to the city and
dispersing themselves over the harbor without coming
to any harm, or meeting with any torpedoes. And yet
at no time during the war had the channel obstructions
and torpedoes been in better condition, or more to be
relied upon for defence, than on that 18th of February,
the day of the Confederate evacuation. This informa-
tion was derived from officers of the Confederate ser-
vice, including General Ripley, who commanded the
place during the siege.

The circumstance is mentioned for the sole purpose
of showing the extent to which a hidden danger of
unknown magnitude, whether real or supposititious,
may unstring the nerves and paralyze the efforts of
brave and determined men.

The damage inflicted by the Confederates with this
new arm, by which twenty-four United States vessels
were destroyed and eight or nine others badly injured,
was not so much the result of efficient service with the
torpedoes, as of imperfect methods of protection against
them. A new, aggressive and mysterious weapon had
all at once sprung into use. Its blows were secret,
sudden, and fatal. No defence against it had been
devised, and the best men felt helpless in its presence.

The experiences of the recent Russo-Turkish war
placed this new force in a different aspect. Its dis-
tinctive features gradually adjusted themselves to our
vision, and thus came within our powers of arrange-
ment and classification. It was soon found that the
offensive torpedo could be easily dealt with. Lapse
of time had shorn it of most of its terrors, and com-
pelled it to take the form of a familiar antagonist. It
seems, indeed, to have played an unimportant part in
that conflict. Measured by the ratio of successes to
failures in actual combats, its magnitude as a factor in
the war is dwarfed to ludicrous proportions.

The visible results were noteworthy and significant.

The assaults with torpedoes came to be accepted as
one of the ordinary incidents of naval warfare.
Having ceased to inspire any special dread, they were
met with the coolness and skill habitual in other kinds
of combat, and were repulsed with almost unvarying
success. If it be said that many of the Russian
torpedo launches were not of the most formidable type,
it is well known, on the other hand, that the arrange-
ments for repelling them were generally of the simplest
and most rudimentary kind. The defence at all events
proved greatly superior to the attack, and who will
assume to decide that this was an abnormal condition
of this species of warfare, and cannot be expected to
continue?

A brief description of these several torpedo com-
bats, gathered from the most trustworthy sources
within reach, will be of interest in this connection.
They are given below. An error of twelve days—the
difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars
—may exist in the dates assigned to some of the
engagements.

The Russian torpedo launches were, with few ex-
ceptions, built of thin iron or steel plates. Most of
them were from thirty to thirty-five feet long; fitted
with a steam engine of about 8 horse power; were ex-
ceedingly light, possessed great speed, and carried
partially bullet-proof shields at each end. Some of
them, when in action, were similarly protected over-
head. They were not proof against canister, nor even
against leaden bullets, except when standing end on.
Some of the launches were of the more powerful
Thornycroft type, fifty feet long, with a speed of 16
to 17 knots per hour.

On the 26th of May, 1877, just before the break of
day, four Russian spar torpedo launches, commanded
by Lieutenant Dubaschoff, from whose report this
description is condensed, approached two Turkish
monitors and a wooden gunboat lying in the Matchin
branch of the Danube, and sunk the *Duba Saife*, a
2-gun single turret monitor. One of the launches
directed its attack against the stern of the monitor
with a view of destroying the screw, and succeeded in
planting a torpedo against the vessel at some distance
from the stern. The torpedo was fixed to the end of a
spar, and was discharged by electricity. The ex-
plosion which followed threw some of the debris into
the air to a height of nearly 135 feet. The monitor
began to settle down at the stern, and shortly after-
wards another spar torpedo was planted by a second
launch and exploded under the keel. Another terrific
explosion followed, and the boats withdrew.

The launches, as they advanced to the attack, were
hailed when about seventy yards distant, and three
cannon shots were fired and passed over their heads
before the first torpedo was planted. Other cannon
shots followed, and a brisk musketry fire was also kept
up from the monitors and the other Turkish steamers
throughout the attack, and while the launches were
getting away, causing considerable damage to the
latter.

On June 20 (new style), in broad daylight, according
to the official report of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the
powerful torpedo launch *Schulka*, commanded by
Lieut. Skrydlow, attacked a Turkish monitor in the
Danube off Parapan, a little above Girgevo. The
report states that "Lieut. Skrydlow made straight for
the monitor and lodged the torpedo, but the wire being
cut by the enemy's bullets, the mine did not explode,
and the launch had to retreat." The commander of
the launch and three of his companions were wounded
by musketry fire.

Another unsuccessful attack upon a Turkish moni-
tor took place on the 23d of June, in daylight, on the
Danube off Flemunda, near the mouth of the Aluta.
The Grand Duke describes the affair in the following
words:

There were at this moment at Flemunda only five steam sloops
(torpedo launches); three were damaged, but the two remaining
ones at once entered the stream and fiercely attacked the Turk-
ish vessel, notwithstanding the hailstorm of balls and bullets
discharged at them. Marine Ahrens, with the sloop *Nina*, was
the first to attack the monitor, and but for a bomb cutting the
wire of the torpedo battery would have sprung his mine. His
sloop was hurt and obliged to fall back. After this Ensign
Niloff, in the *Schulka*, threw himself upon the monitor and
luckily avoided a torpedo placed in front of the Turkish vessel.
While going past the monitor's prow at a distance of 24
yards, Ensign Niloff fired three shots from his revolver at
the Turkish captain. The splash of a bomb beat against the
right side of the sloop. The monitor, veering her prow, turned
away from the mine. Ensign Niloff then tried to get at their
left side, but his vessel being half filled with water, and going
slowly in consequence, the monitor succeeded in retreating to
Nikopol.

Another account adds that the monitor did not use
her guns during the attack, but kept up a brisk fire
with small arms and mitrailleuses, and that her lower
booms were rigged out, manœuvred like torpedo spars

—a sort of torpedo "quaker." The fight lasted more than an hour.

On the 13th of May, during the night, four torpedo launches, of which three were fitted with the electric outrigger torpedo, and one with a towing torpedo, were despatched from the Russian ship *Grand Duke Constantine*, lying off Batoum to attack the Turkish ironclads in that harbor. No defensive torpedoes were met with in the channel, and one of the boats, armed with a kind of Harvey torpedo, reached a paddle wheel steamer doing duty as a guard ship of the harbor. The torpedo struck the bow of the vessel but would not explode. The boats then quickly drew off under a brisk fire from the Turkish ships. The latter were not protected by steam guard launches, or by obstructions of any description.

In the night of June 9 to 10th, an attack was made by six torpedo launches, two of them being Thorneycrofts, towed by steamer from Odessa, upon three Turkish ironclads at anchor off the Sulina mouth of the Danube. One launch had a towing torpedo. The others were fitted with electro-outtrigger torpedoes. The attack failed of any success, although not, as stated, in earlier reports, in consequence of the Turkish vessels being encircled by a line of boats connected together by ropes or chains. This method of protection, devised by Hobart Pasha, was not used in this case. It is reported that the screw of the boat having the torpedo in tow fouled in the towing line. One of the Thorneycroft boats making for the bow of an ironclad struck her cable, swung alongside, and exploded her torpedo in so doing, but without effect. Two of the torpedo boats were lost, one of them having been struck by a shell. When advancing to the attack, the launches were hailed at 70 yards distance, and immediately thereafter a violent musketry fire opened upon them, which was kept up until the conflict ended.

On the night of August 19th to 20th four torpedo launches, under the command of Lieutenant Zatzarevina, were sent from the Russian ship *Grand Duke Constantine* to attack an ironclad man-of-war at the port of Soukoumkali on the Circassian coast. The night was dark. The Turkish gunboat was discovered at anchor, with boats rowing around her on guard. At the first alarm lights were lit, and before the torpedo boats reached the vessel a brisk musketry fire was opened upon them. Three of the launches carried spar torpedoes and the fourth followed close by to afford succor in case of necessity. The attack was over in a few minutes, and it was claimed at the time that three torpedoes were exploded against the sides of the Turkish vessel. This was probably not the case, as the vessel was not sunk or injured. The four launches were withdrawn without loss of life on the side of the assailants.

On the 20th of December, 1877, in the night time, an attack was made on several Turkish ships at anchor in the harbor of Batoum. Four boats made the attack. Two were provided with the Whitehead fish torpedo, and two with the ordinary spar torpedo. The Turkish vessels were protected by a barrier made of logs having planks spiked to them and so weighted that the planks assumed a vertical position in the water. The attack failed. Subsequently two Whitehead torpedoes were found high and dry on the beach near by, one in good condition, and the other with its head and magazine gone.

The foregoing comprises, it is believed, the entire record of achievements with offensive torpedoes during the last Russo-Turkish war.

On the 9th of October, in the forenoon, the Turkish gunboat *Suna*, 5 guns, while on a reconnaissance on the Danube near Sulina was sunk by a defensive contact torpedo in the channel. Two of her officers and two sailors were killed and several wounded.

Hobart Pasha, commanding the Turkish navy, thus sums up the torpedo experience of the war:

In the Danube they succeeded in destroying (through, it must be admitted, a bad lookout having been kept) one small gunboat with the spar torpedo, and, at the Sulina mouth, a similar vessel was destroyed by the over confidence of her captain, who followed a Russian flotilla over water where the enemy had been manœuvring for several days, and laid down many contact torpedoes. The vessel was naturally blown up by the trap laid for her. In the Black Sea, though many desperate and carefully organized attacks were made, not one Turkish vessel was injured by torpedoes.

With regard to the Whitehead fish torpedo, from which so many and such great things were expected, the only other authenticated instance of its use in actual combat is supplied by the fight between two English wooden ships, the frigate *Shah* and the corvette *Amethyst*, and the Peruvian ironclad ram *Huascar*, off the Peruvian town Ylo, on the 29th of May, 1877. In that instance it was a conspicuous failure. Captain Garcia, of the Peruvian navy, reviewing that action, says: "The *Shah* fired several torpedoes during the

action; the famous Whitehead torpedo appearing to be one of her specialties; but as their presence in the water is made known by a wake, the *Huascar* found it an easy matter to escape them." An officer of the *Shah* states that one Whitehead torpedo was sent against the *Huascar* at right angles to her course; that she was then steaming about eleven knots, while the torpedo moved only about nine knots, and that it was easily avoided by the ironclad.

We shall leave to our comrades of the Navy the task of analyzing the foregoing record, in order to extract from it whatever of value, in the way of practical lessons, it is able to yield.

Mr. C. W. S. Sleeman, of the Imp. Ott. navy, thus sums up his views in *Engineering* for Dec. 30, 1878: "Of course such an attack" (an attack by torpedo boats) "must always more or less partake of the nature of a forlorn hope, an additional reason for supposing that if ordinary precautions are taken to defend the ship attacked, in nine cases out of ten the torpedo attack will result in failure."

The stationary or channel torpedo, however, presents itself under different conditions. It cannot, like the other, be said to have disappointed the expectations created by its early history. But its effects must be computed by a standard of its own. A good one would no doubt be found in the measure of adverse force which it neutralizes—the fruitless inactivity which it imposes upon the enemy—an intangible factor which evades computation. The extent to which the channel torpedoes, maintained or supposed to be maintained in Russian harbors, paralyzed the efforts of the fine Ottoman navy, although in some measure yet an open question, contains the gist of the whole matter. Whether their existence was real or imaginary is immaterial. We know that the ports in some instances were protected, and in others were believed to be protected by torpedoes. We also know that they all enjoyed a singular immunity from insult or annoyance, and that the Turkish men-of-war on the Black Sea were principally occupied in conveying store and troop ships. Officers of the Ottoman navy appear to be somewhat sensitive concerning their achievements during that war, and, while their admiral in command extols their repeated victories in repelling the assaults of torpedo boats, in the dearth, perhaps, of, offensive deeds of skill and daring worthy of note, another officer, from whose article in *Engineering* a quotation has already been made, attributes the security of the Russian ports to the inherent character, to what might perhaps be termed the latent force, of a defence, either real or imaginary, by means of channel torpedoes. He says: "It was proved undoubtedly during the Turco-Russian war that the moral effect of all torpedoes, especially the Whitehead, had more to do with their effectiveness than the actual weapon."

If the view taken in this discussion, more especially in the two preceding articles, be the correct one, viz.: that permanent fortifications and channel torpedoes, aided in certain cases by rams and other floating accessories, can supply a sure and comparatively cheap defence for our sea coast establishments, and that a defence by means purely or mainly naval must necessarily be either inordinately expensive or inherently defective and weak, the question would naturally arise what then are the exclusive and appropriate duties of the Navy? The answer, derived from high naval authority, might be that aggressive war being the special mission of that arm of service, the country would expect it to protect our commerce on the high seas, and convoy it safely into port; capture the enemy's merchantmen and destroy or confiscate his goods contraband of war; search out and engage his armed fleets; blockade his ports, and, generally, as Admiral Dupont once stated, "carry the sword of state upon the broad ocean," and "contend for the mastery of the seas where alone it could be obtained, on the sea itself." For the discharge of these high functions, and others necessarily subsidiary thereto, our sole dependence would be upon the Navy, and for these purposes it should combine under suitable conditions, and in the highest degree, all those elements of power possessed by war vessels of modern type.

Q. A. G.

THE N. Y. *Herald* calls attention to the fact that the Navy besides its employment in protecting our commerce abroad and supporting the dignity of a nation, contributes to the advancement of useful sciences to an extent too little appreciated if not entirely unknown to the greater number of our citizens. "In the important branches of astronomy, hydrography, and meteorology, the officers of the United States Navy excel. Under the superintendence of the gallant and venerable Admiral Rodgers the Naval Observatory at Washington employs the services of such eminent sci-

entific men as HALL, BARNES, and EASTMAN, with many others whose names are familiar wherever astronomical research, conducted with the highest success, is appreciated. Under the direction of Captain PATTERSON the magnificent work of the United States Coast Survey, although not strictly a naval institution, is sustained in the estimation of the world by such men as HILGARD, SCHOTT, SIGSBEE, and their scientific confreres, the larger number of whom are naval officers. Not content with hydrography and its multitudinous details," as presented in the work of the Hydrographic Office under Captain FRANKLIN, and the exploration of the depths of the sea by Lieutenant SIGSBEE, "ocean meteorology also receives attention, and Lieutenant LYONS, on whose shoulders the mantle of MAURY has fallen, is perfecting weather and current charts for the seas of both hemispheres, which will prove as useful to navigators as they are evidences of the scientific ability and zeal of the compiler. The labors of the officers engaged at the Nautical Almanac Office under Professor NEWCOMB also deserve recognition, for they are directed to a work which is second to no other one in importance to commerce. All this labor is performed by, in many cases, young officers of the Navy. People who think Washington is a lounging place for idle gentlemen drawing pay from the Navy appropriations are very much mistaken. Secretary THOMPSON, who now controls the department, is indisposed to have anybody under his orders unemployed, and judging by the results, scientific and otherwise, which are being attained, he finds willing and capable workers in these peacefully engaged men of war."

WITHIN the past fortnight an event has occurred which shows more strongly than ever the urgent need of increasing the Army to at least 40,000 men. An invasion of the Indian Territory by white men has been planned, in imitation of the successful Black Hills settlement. As such an invasion would break the faith of the Government, it must be checked by the use of troops, so carrying out the terms of the President's proclamation warning away intruders. In the debates held during the original fixing of the Army at a standard of 25,000 enlisted men, the possibility of this new and important duty did not come up. The Army was put at the smallest possible numerical standard, taking into consideration existing duties. Since then, needs unexpected have come up; the country itself has grown in population since 1874; the frontiers have been pushed out; now comes a formidable movement, not foreseen five years ago. It seems clear to us that Congress cannot afford to keep the Army down to an old standard which allowed no margin for new contingencies. Through the lack of available troops in a single exigency like the one now impending, Indian wars may occur, costing hundreds of lives and millions of dollars. It is the penny-wise, pound-foolish policy, repeated from former ages in our own. During the present session, Congress will have no time, probably, to consider this subject, but in the December session, the Army should be made adequate to the demands of the country.

THE latest news from the South American war indicates that the Peruvian ironclads, stirring up from their unaccountable sluggishness, have made demonstrations against the Chilean coast, and so caused the withdrawal, for its protection, of the Chilean vessels that have been boldly blockading Iquique.

It now appears that Chili declared war against Peru in consequence of interpreting the latter's propositions as an ultimatum that Chili must withdraw her troops from the Bolivian nitrate district. The Chilean minister at Lima at once demanded his passports, and, although assured of personal safety, took refuge on board the *Lackawanna*, where he still was, at last accounts. The Peruvian diplomatic corps in Chili also promptly withdrew.

Meantime, though the work of military preparation still goes on, not a single skirmish is yet recorded. This, however, is perhaps not strange, in view of the distance that must be travelled from La Paz, and even from Iquique to the disputed region in Atacama. Besides, neither Chili nor Bolivia had a large force of troops immediately at disposal. The former's army is usually reported to be about 3,200 strong, and the latter's less than 3,000. But it should be observed that the standing army figures as a very small proportion of the forces available for a national war. It is said that Chili has already put 9,000 men on Bolivian soil, besides her reserves and coast-guards, while Pres. Daza is conducting from La Paz, 5,000 men towards the disputed territory. Peru has a standing army about 13,000 strong. It seems now to be decided, that resort shall be had to the sword in a dispute which is as

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1879.

The bill which has been agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus assembled, and which is called, "A bill to prevent the use of the Army at elections," and which will contain no clause not germane to that subject, has already passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate with little delay. The Democratic members, as a general rule, think that there has been talk enough over the matter, and they will remain quiet and let their political opponents do all the raving.

We hardly see how the President can fail to give the bill his approval, and if he does so there will be no difficulty about the Army Appropriation bill, and everything will go on smoothly until the next session of Congress, when some fellow will look around for something to make himself more popular in his district, and he will probably select the Army as the best head to strike at. Again we congratulate the Navy, which we hope may continue to escape the kicks so liberally bestowed upon the Army.

The statement of the Judge Advocate of the Hazen-Stanley Court, in his summing up, that Gen. Hazen had never, either directly or indirectly, made any application for the position of Quartermaster General of the Army has occasioned some comment here, as it is a well known fact that letters of recommendation and a petition for such appointment were sent to the War Department by persons in Cincinnati, and General Hazen well knew that such papers had been sent in. It is fair to presume that he was not averse to such an appointment, at the same time that he had written to General Rufus Ingalls, as follows:

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Nov. 29, 1874.

MY DEAR INGALLS: I learn to-day that Meigs is retired, which I believe means your promotion. I congratulate you with all my heart, and am glad, and believe it is a just and fitting thing.

Yours, most truly and respectfully, W. B. HAZEN.

During the last winter Mr. Wash McLean made no secret of his business here, which was to urge the appointment of Gen. Hazen for Quartermaster General.

REMOVAL OF WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The older officers of the Army and Navy are viewing with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret the demolition of the old War and Navy buildings. They are pleased to see the work on the new building approaching its completion, but there are so many pleasant associations clustering around those old buildings that the feeling one has in seeing the old walls tumble down is akin to that felt by the older graduates of the Military Academy, when the old North and South Barracks at West Point were demolished.

The two other buildings formerly known as the executive offices, and occupied by the State and Treasury Departments, have long since been destroyed to give place to the beautiful and classic structure now known as the Treasury building. The old Treasury office formerly occupied the ground now covered by the southern end of the new building, and it was destroyed by fire in 1833. The State Department building which stood on the northern end of the same block was only demolished a few years since. These two executive offices were but just finished when the war of 1812 occurred, and they were destroyed by the British under Admiral Cockburn in August, 1814, together with the President's house, and many of the other buildings. The War and Navy buildings were not really in running order until Mr. Monroe's time, when Mr. Calhoun established himself as Secretary of War and Mr. Smith Thompson as Secretary of the Navy. From that time forward these offices have been occupied by men who have contributed as much to their country's glory as any others who have ever lived. Here Crawford, Calhoun, Cass, Polk, Spencer, and Marcy filled the chair of Minister of War during what might be called a heroic age; while Jeff. Davis, Floyd, the Camerons, Stanton, and Belknap will be associated with the great unpleasantness, and they will come in for about an equal share of admiration and abhorrence, for at least a generation yet to come.

The Navy building has been the official residence of many men of rare mark and merit. Sml. L. Southard, John Branch, Levi Woodbury, Mahlon Dickenson, James K. Paulding, John Y. Mason, George Bancroft, Gideon Welles, and others of less note have ably administered the affairs pertaining to our gallant Navy, in which they have been seconded by such naval heroes as Decatur, Stewart, Morris, Rodgers, Warrington, Chauncey, Bainbridge, and others of the olden time, as well as by those of this generation who have filled the world with admiration for their gallant deeds.

It was in the old War Department building that Mr. Marcy wrote the reply to Gen. Scott's "hasty plate of soup" letter, which put the whole country on a broad grin and totally upset the General's plan for the Presidency; and it was here that Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, asked "Old Hickory's" advice as to what he ought to do in his affair with Mrs. Timbela, nee Peggy O'Neal. Said Jackson: "Eaton, did you promise to marry her? If you did, keep your promise, and if those Cabinet ladies will not receive your wife I'll turn the whole pack out." And he did it. It was here too that the tinkle of the little bell in Secretary Stanton's room sent more poor fellows to the Old Capitol prison and Fort Lafayette than did Mr. Seward's little bell at the other end of the square; and it was here that the same War Secretary closed his official career by barring out, *ad interim*, Thomas, who had been sent by Mr. Johnson to assume the duties of Secretary of War.

At the time these executive offices were built Georgetown was quite a finished town, but between the President's house and the capitol there were not more than a dozen buildings. The streets were marked out by

blocks of stone placed at the corners by Maj. L'Enfant, the engineer who laid out the city. Paths led through the "slashes" from Rock Creek to the Navy-yard, and Pennsylvania avenue was marked out by several rows of Lombardy poplars, which had been planted under the supervision of Mr. Jefferson, who, while he was President, took a lively interest in laying out and improving the city. Opposite the President's house, and near the new War Department, on the ground now known as Lafayette square, was an orchard, in the southwest corner of which was "Pearce's burying ground," and this became quite a swell locality for the reason that Commodore Decatur had selected it for a site for the house which he built not long before his death, and which is still considered a fine residence—now occupied by Mr. Ned Beale, late a Passed Midshipman in the Navy. Then Gen. John P. Van Ness, a member of Congress from New York, had courted and married Marcia Burns, the pretty daughter of Davy Burns, who had quite a large farm, which covered a fourth of the ground now occupied by the city. Davy had become a large land owner and a rich man by the rise in the value of his land, and his only child, Marcia, was an heiress and a great catch. Van Ness was a cultivated gentleman, and when he had once made up his mind to court Marcia the crowd of suitors around her gave way. A large and fine mansion was erected on the old Burns' place at the foot of 17th street, just south of the Navy Department, and here Van Ness lived in style; the devoted friend and admirer of both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Both the General and Mrs. Van Ness died at the mansion, and they were laid in the Burns Mausoleum, which was once on a remote part of the farm, but which is now in the heart of the city, not far from the Interior Department building.

During the first two years of this century the War Office was kept in a small two story brick house, which stood near where the Georgetown circle is now, and at that time the affairs of the Navy were administered by the War Department. After it was determined to establish the seat of Government here, Gen. Washington came often up to the city from Mount Vernon, and he always stopped at the house of Mr. Thomas Peter, whose wife was a niece of Washington. The Peter house is still standing and in good preservation on K street, west of 26th, and not far from the building occupied by the War Office. Mr. Anderson, who was one of the Comptrollers of the Treasury more than sixty years since, but who is now living, says that he has frequently seen Washington taking a brisk morning walk in front of Mr. Peter's house in the last years of the last century.

In the year 1800 all the executive offices of the Government could have been conveniently accommodated in the present City Hall. The General Post-office was in a two story brick house on 8th street, and the business of the General Land-office could be transacted in a room sixteen feet square. When, after the war of 1812, the President's house had been repaired and the four executive buildings completed, people began to wonder how such buildings could ever be necessary, and of course there was much talk of the extravagance of the Government. Now those four buildings, were they standing, would scarcely contain the records of the different departments.

The old landmarks of Washington are fast disappearing. What was once the "slashes" is now covered with blocks of fine buildings and beautifully paved streets, lined with the choicest trees. A rambling village with a population in 1800 of 8,000 souls, without a single paved street or sidewalk, with paths leading through groves of trees, and with roads which were impassable for a good portion of the year, has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with a population of 125,000.

The work of removing the records from the old buildings is nearly complete. Gen. Breck, however, is obliged to remain in his old quarters for a few days yet, and until the old Navy Department building is vacated, at which time he will move into that building and remain until the new rooms are ready for occupation.

There are few public buildings in the world equal to the one to be occupied by the State, War, and Navy Departments. The exterior, it must be confessed, is very imposing, although there are plenty of persons who criticize it. The interior arrangement is, for the purpose it is intended, perfect, and from the most of the rooms there is a superb view. In comparison with the hot, stuffy, dismal rooms in the other department buildings those in this new building are palaces. In a few weeks there will be nothing but a pile of rubbish to indicate where the old buildings stood, and in a few years it will be scarcely known that they ever existed.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A few of the friends of General Porter, including Senator Randolph, called upon the President, April 5, to inquire what action would be taken in the case. The President received the gentlemen very cordially, and he informed them that the papers in the case would probably be presented to him on the 8th. He stated that he had to confess that at one time he was prejudiced against Gen. Porter; but that lately he had become convinced that he was mistaken, and that he believed now that he had no right to interfere in any way with the decision that had been made by the gentlemen who composed the court to which the matter was referred. He also stated that as soon as he could review the proceedings he should present the matter to Congress, in order that everything which was contemplated by the court could be arranged as speedily as possible.

Nothing has transpired as to the case of Dr. Hammond, and it is doubtful whether anything will ever be published until a call for the proceedings in the case is called for by Congress.

ERRATA.

ARMY EQUIPMENT BOARD.

This Board has submitted its final report to the War Department. Its members, Col. Miles and Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. Morrow, Major Sandford, Capt. Benham and Sanger, the latter Recorder, met in Washington, December 16, 1878, to consider "the whole subject of entrenching knives, entrenching bayonets, trowel bayonets, and entrenching tools for army use, and also the equipment of troops generally."

The Board has given the fullest scope to its consideration of the "equipment of troops generally," and has called forth during its labors views, models, etc., from all sources, civil and military. Over 300 models, samples, etc., were submitted to it. The report commences with small arms, first taking up the bayonet and sabre. In regard to these weapons, the Board is of opinion neither should be wholly discarded. The bayonet, in some form and for certain purposes, is an auxiliary which should be retained at present, and, therefore, the Rice entrenching knife bayonet has been selected for adoption, it being susceptible of a variety of uses; combining three weapons in one, and being light and strong. With regard to the sabre, the Board recommends it be retained with a sharpened edge and a scabbard to protect it, to be retained in the service so long as the cavalry feel it to be a necessary part of their equipment.

Multiball Cartridges.—Two patterns of smooth bore revolvers for firing multiball or buckshot cartridges—one a self-cocking pistol, presented by Remington and Co., of New York, and the other by W. C. Dodge, of Washington—were examined by the Board; also a magazine gun of Jas. P. Lee was submitted to the Board. The Board found the trials made with the Lee gun satisfactory; the others were not fully tested owing to lack of time.

Cavalry Equipments.—Saddles were considered. The Board gave this matter great consideration, remembering that the McClellan "tree" had been of great service, and finally selected a saddle designed by Lieut. R. E. Whitman, 2d Cavalry, which combines the merits of the various trees now in use. It has a graduated bearing surface, and the seat is a medium between the English and the forked seat, allowing the rider to "set on his horse." There being a difference of opinion as to the horn of the saddle, the Board has recommended that 500 be issued with and 500 without horns, so that service may determine the final adoption or rejection of the horns. The saddles to be covered with black leather, proper rings, etc. The Board recommends the carbine loop to be placed on the pommel of the saddle; the carbine sling and trowel for use on foot; the carbine socket designed by Sergt. Hartman, 1st Cavalry; hair girths, as more durable and less expensive than web girths; stirrup leathers regarded as unnecessary; the dimensions of stirrups to be increased; adoption of the Whitman bridle and curb bit recommended.

The saddle bags now in use are deemed objectionable, as when packed they chafe the leg of the rider, are too heavy and expensive. The California saddle bags are recommended for adoption.

Water bits to be a linked bit with swivel snap supporting hooks; lariats to be of cable laid manilla rope; curry combs to have handles on the back; spurs to be of pattern designed by Major Mills, 10th Cavalry; leather straps with metal heel piece and spur.

Instead of pouches for carbine, cartridges and pistol cartridges and loops for carbine cartridges, the McKeever cartridge box is recommended for garrison, and the double cartridge-belt for field service; stirrups of officers' saddles to be metal, nickel-plated, with rubber soles.

Infantry Equipments.—The question whether the knapsack is the best method of carrying the soldier's kit received the fullest consideration. All the advantages and the disadvantages of the various patterns hitherto used were considered. After many experiments with various kinds it found a high yoke to possess many advantages over anything examined. It consists simply of two pieces of thin steel united with a stop-joint to form a yoke, and curved to fit the back and shoulders, to which they adjust themselves. It is of leather, covered and padded, and the ends of the branches are connected by straps with the bottom of the clothing bag, avoiding all compression of the chest or the auxiliary vessels. This yoke is intended to be used with a modified clothing bag designed by Col. Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, which is to carry change of underclothing, a blanket, and hold all, and is fastened by a hook to the yoke, so arranged as to also fasten the overcoat rolled in the shelter tent. The Board recommends that 100 of these yokes be made and issued, with clothing bags, for trial in the field. Cartridge box and cartridge belt are next in order. The cartridge belt for field service seems to meet with universal favor, and the Board recommends it for use in the Army. Many patterns were submitted, but the Board selected the one designed by Sergt. J. F. Muger, 5th Infantry. It is made of strong canvas, with double flaps, and can carry up to 100 rounds of ammunition. The retention of the McKeever cartridge box, pattern of 1874, is recommended for use in garrisons. A lighter canteen for foot troops is recommended.

Camp Equipage.—The travois of Surgeon Greenleaf of U. S. A. is recommended; also the "Centennial tent," designed by J. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry. This tent has a conical roof, with a wall 4-12 feet high, supported by a single pole in centre; has a ventilator regulated from the inside, and will accommodate twenty-eight men. Many models of shelter tents were examined, but the Board concluded that the present tent was satisfactory enough, and recommended its enlargement to six feet by five, instead of 5x5. The Board recommends that iron tent pins, designed by Capt. Daggett, 2d Infantry, be manufactured and issued when required.

Officers' Equipments.—Board made following recommendations: Each field and company officer to be furnished by Government with a case containing map of Military Department in which serving, a compass and a revolver; for mounted officers of artillery and infantry, a sword of pattern now issued to cavalry officers, to weigh 2-12 pounds, and to be nickel-plated throughout.

Target Practice.—Board recommended system devised by Lieut. Farrow, U. S. A., with some modifications, and that every encouragement be given to practice.

Clothing and Uniforms.—Present overcoats regarded as unsatisfactory in appearance and comfort. An ulster overcoat, with cape and hood, recommended, of dark blue heavy Kersey or pilot cloth, double-breasted, etc.; sword to be worn outside; plain sleeves, rank being indicated in black braid; cape and hood to be removable; lining to be of color of facings of corps; for use in cold or rainy weather a canvas overcoat designed by Gen. Miles, which can be used as a blanket, and as such completely envelops the form. Dress coats seem to require more ornamentation, as follows: Collars for all officers below rank of general to hook in front at bottom, and to slope thence upwards and backwards at an angle of twenty-five degrees on each side, and to be 1-4 inches wide; to have a strip of gold lace 1-2 inch wide around the bottoms, the ends to be ornamented with insignia of rank; cuffs, buttons and lapel sleeves not to be worn, but in line sleeves of all field officers to have two strips of gold lace, 1-2 inch wide, placed triangularly, and a single knot of Russian gold braid above the lace. Sleeves of all officers below rank of field officers to have the two strips of gold lace without the knot.

Dress coat for enlisted men to be one inch longer in waist than now. Shoulder straps to be discarded, and sack coats for officers to be ornamented with black braid 1-2 inch wide as prescribed for dress coats; the insignia of rank to be worn on the collar. Pantaloon to be of dark blue, instead of light blue; facings of the various corps and arms of service same as now, except that the cavalry be orange, the infantry white, and the signal corps yellow.

The present shako and helmet are regarded as objectionable; recommended for officers and men of line of Army a new pattern of cork helmet, covered with black cloth, with eagle spike, and chin chain, trimmed with hat cord and braid, plumes of buffalo hair, same color as facings to be detachable.

Board recommends a "summer uniform" for officers and men, to consist of white cork helmet, white sack coat and pantaloon of cotton or linen duck.

Brown canvas leggings recommended as part of uniform of foot soldiers for field service. Shoes to be made after pattern known as the English wauken-phast shoe, to be six inches high and heel 3-4 of an inch high; boot-legs to have a hollow tongue, to be laced by means of eyelets; two grades of underclothes and shirts recommended, suitable for different climates; present grey shirts condemned and blue flannel ones recommended instead.

Several miscellaneous articles were examined by the Board, among which was a set of company books presented by Capt. Cashing, 4th Artillery; recommended for adoption.

The above comprises the main points of the report of the Board, and will, no doubt, be found interesting to those principally concerned. Many of the changes recommended seem judicious and to the advantage of the service. In the matter of a soldier's uniform the beautiful should not be too much borne down by the useful, but both should receive consideration, in order that the soldier may be both well and comfortably clad.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate during the past week, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Military Committee.—S. 529, to provide for the better care and protection of quartermaster's supplies; S. 536, to place name of Walter F. Haddock on retired list of Army (similar bill introduced in House, No. 1489).

Naval Committee.—S. 535, to establish upon a permanent footing the professorships of modern languages and of drawing at the U. S. Naval Academy; S. 537, for relief of Chas. W. Abbott, a pay director, and W. W. Barry, a passed assistant paymaster, U. S. Navy; memorial of Chamber of Commerce, State of New York, in regard to the naval training school for boys at the port of New York.

The following bills, etc., were introduced in the House during the past week, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Military Committee.—Petition of Charles N. Warner to be restored to his former relative rank in the Army; H. R. 1338, for relief of Lieut. Frank Baker, U. S. A.; H. R. 1407, to equalize promotion in the grade of lieutenant in the line of the Army; H. R. 1438, authorizing President to appoint B. W. Atkinson to a cadetship at large in the U. S. Military Academy; H. R. 1436, authorizing Secretary of War to detail an officer of the Army to take command of the expedition fitted out by Messrs. Morrison and Brown, of New York, to search for the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and to issue to such officer Army equipments; resolution requesting Secretary of War to furnish information regarding the fabrication, conversion, etc., of guns, etc.; H. R. 1434, for the relief of W. C. Spencer, late captain U. S. A.; H. R. 1438, authorizing the appointment of P. P. Powell, an officer of the U. S. Army; H. R. 1544, authorizing Secretary of War to remove remains of Lieut. Jas. H. Bradley, U. S. A., from Big Hole Pass, Montana, to Stryker, William Co., Ohio; H. R. 1550, to amend the soldiers and sailors homestead law; H. R. 1551, to entitle honorably discharged officers, soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy to medical advice and relief from any post, station, or medical officer of a naval hospital or depot; H. R. 1617, authorizing appointment of John B. Peyton to the office of paymaster, U. S. Army; H. R. 1613, for relief of Major Jacob E. Burbank; petition of Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah, Ga., to occupy temporarily Ogleshorpe Barracks in that city; H. R. 1741, for the relief of Capt. H. E. Stansbury, U. S. A.; H. R. 1796, for the relief of Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 1st Artillery; H. R. 1763, providing for a military post in Lemhi Valley, Idaho; H. R. 1766, making appropriations for military roads in Idaho.

Naval Committee.—Petition of J. N. Carpenter, pay inspector U. S. N., for relief; H. R. 1415, to authorize settlement of accounts of Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Winslow, U. S. N.; H. R. 1438, to amend section 1581, Revised Statutes, in order to preserve the meaning of the original law from which it was taken, with reference to the rank of engineer officers, graduates of the Naval Academy.

Committee of Claims.—H. R. 1391, for relief of Thos. H. Halsey, late paymaster U. S. A.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—H. R. 1397, extending the provisions of the act approved June 15, 1874, increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors totally disabled; H. R. 1419, 1410, granting pensions to widows of James W. Hipley, late brigadier general and chief of ordnance, U. S. A., and of D. S. Edwards, late surgeon, U. S. N.; H. R. 1669, supplemental to an act approved Feb. 19, 1879, granting three months extra pay to office soldiers of the Army, and officers and petty officers, seamen and marines of the Navy and marine service; bills have also been introduced donating cannon to W. L. Curry Post, No. 38, G. and Army of the Republic, for their place of burial; four Napoleon guns, with caissons and harness, for use of Marion Artillery, Charleston, S. C.

The House has passed the bill (No. 286) to amend sections 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, and 1624 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Navy. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1417 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1417. The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and including 700 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 8,250: *Provided*, That in the appointment of warrant officers in the naval service of the United States, preference shall be given to men who have been honorably discharged upon the expiration of an enlistment as an apprentice or boy, to serve during minority, and re-enlisted within three months after such discharge, to serve during a term of three or more years: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be held to abrogate the provisions of section 1407 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

That section 1418 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1418. Boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years may be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years; other persons may be enlisted to serve for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President."

That section 1419 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1419. Minors between the ages of 15 and 18 years shall not be enlisted for the naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians."

That section 1430 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1430. No minor under the age of 15 years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States, shall be enlisted in the naval service."

That article 19 of section 1624 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1624. ARTICLE 19. Any officer who knowingly enlists

into the naval service any deserter from the naval or military service of the United States, or any insane or intoxicated person, or any minor between the ages of 15 and 18 years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of 15 years, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

The Senate will, it is announced, report this bill without amendment. So there is a good prospect that it will speedily become a law.

The Senate May 7 passed the House bill appropriating \$20,000, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to fit a new propeller to the United States torpedo boat *Alarm*, and to conduct experiments as to the best mode of propelling and steering said vessel.

The "Fort Pillow Massacre" was the subject of a lively discussion in the House of Representatives, May 7. Mr. Chalmers of Mississippi having called for an investigation into his connection with it. He declared that the accusations made against him were utterly untrue, and in reply to questions by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, stated that the garrison of Fort Pillow numbered 577 men, of whom about 40 per cent. were saved; that about 300 were killed and wounded, and about 250 on the Confederate side.

In the first column below is given the sixth section of the Army bill as vetoed by President Hayes; in the second column is given the separate bill passed by the House of Representatives May 6:

Every officer of the Army or Navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or unless such force shall be necessary to be used to execute the laws of the United States contained in sections 5,297, 5,298 or 5,299 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. JOHN POPE has been selected to deliver the annual address to the corps of cadets at West Point in June.

LIEUT. CHARLES W. ROWELL, Adjutant of the 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, was married on Thursday night at Portland, Ore., to Sallie, daughter of Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army.

A YOUNG man in the full uniform of a Procurateur's secretary called last week on the Governor-General of Charkow, says the *London World* of April 23. Courteously saluting, said he: "M. the Procurateur begs Your Excellency to be so good as to come; once to his office." "Anything very important?" was the answer. "We are on the track of Prince Krapotkin's murder and Your Excellency's presence is most necessary." "Good! I will ring and order the carriage." "Pray do not trouble to do so. The Procurateur has sent his own carriage for Your Excellency that no time be lost: everything depends on expeditionness." The Governor and the young man got into the carriage, drove off and have not since been seen. The Governor had himself fallen into the hands of the nihilists. The head of the police has since got a letter from the captured Governor imploring him not to prosecute the search for Krapotkin's assassin, as success in this direction would be followed by the loss of his (the Governor's) head, who is held as a hostage.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Col. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., Albemarle Hotel; Col. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., 5th Avenue Hotel; Capt. James Egan, 2d Cavalry, Metropolitan Hotel.

In our last issue, in the list of retirements, the following mistakes occurred: Major A. E. Latimer, 4th Cavalry, *wholly* retired, should read *retired*; Capt. Thomas Britton, 6th Infantry, *retired*, should read *not recommended*.

A DINNER to Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was given Saturday evening, May 5, at the Army and Navy Club, New York, by Judge Henry Hale, of St. Paul, Minn. Among the guests were Gen. C. C. Angur, Gen. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., Col. William G. Mitchell, and Capt. J. S. Wharton, of Gen. Hancock's staff.

A FAREWELL ball is to be given to the graduating classes of the Naval Academy of the classes of '80, on Tuesday, June 10, 1879. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

THE following officers are registered at the War Department for the week ending May 7, 1879: Major Jas. McMillan, 2d Artillery; Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M.; Lieut. E. W. Casey, 22d Infantry; Lieut. Robert Davis, retired; Lieut.-Col. C. P. Kingsbury, retired; Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, 4th Artillery; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery; Lieut. F. P. Gross, retired; Major John Hamilton, 1st Artillery; Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, 3d Artillery; Professor P. de Janon, Military Academy.

THE Boston papers report that an examination of the books of Major James B. Bell, recorder and treasurer of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion shows a discrepancy of about \$7,000, extending over some eleven years. A court-martial, presided over by Gen. Alfred P. Rockwell, was called about two weeks ago, when, in answer to the charges, Major Bell imputed the apparent discrepancy of the books to blunders made by assistants. He has been dismissed from the Order.

THE *Capital*, of May 4, says: "At the wedding of Miss Dunn and Lieutenant Morrison, on Wednesday evening, a horsehoe wrought in flowers was substituted for the more usual marriage

bell, and the bridal party stood beneath it. All the bride's brothers were present, including Major Dunn, who was accompanied by his wife. Lieutenant Morrison is stationed at West Point. Ex-Minister Bigelow and his wife, who live on the Hudson near there, think so highly of him that Mrs. Bigelow came to Washington especially to attend his wedding. She spent but one night in Washington."

REV. T. A. STARKER, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., who was with Mr. Stanton in his last moments, as his spiritual adviser, writes to the *Tribune*, confirming Surgeon General Barnes' statement as to Mr. Stanton's death. He adds: "As his spiritual adviser my relations with the late Secretary were as intimate as I could desire, and enable me to speak with confidence of his conscientious convictions. Mr. Stanton, although a man of inflexible purpose, and perhaps rough at times in pushing aside those whose selfish errands occupied his time and interfered with his duties, was really possessed of a very tender and even affectionate disposition. While this is absolutely true of him I must add that he had no regrets for any severities or sternness that may have marked his official career. To him the Rebellion was to the very last a crime, a great crime, almost the crime of crimes. This conviction did not appear to grow out of personal or even partisan feeling, but rather out of intense love of country and admiration of its Government and Constitution. I am fully persuaded that to the very last Mr. Stanton maintained these convictions; and that so far from ever regretting his agency in suppressing revolt and dealing out justice to those engaged in furthering it, his only doubt was as to the right and prudence of what might have seemed to him, at times, a too great exercise of leniency. But, as I have observed, these convictions were rather judicial in his case than partisan or personal. They were not dictated by angry or bitter feelings, but were rather the outcome of his moral constitution. They were, in fact, so clearly the result of a balanced and serious judgment on his part, that I can hardly imagine anyone of my acquaintance, in the present, or the past, to whom such an evil story as the one referred to could with less plausibility apply than to Mr. Stanton."

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Third Army Corps Union took place at Delmonico's, where a dinner followed a business meeting. At the latter the following Board of Directors was chosen: Major J. B. Fassitt, Major A. J. Clark, General J. G. Robinson, Major C. Curtis, Colonel Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American*, of Philadelphia; Major George W. Cooney, Major W. P. Shreve, General J. M. Lansing and Colonel C. H. Wygant. The officers are General H. E. Tremaine, President; General E. W. Bliss, Vice-President; General Gorham D. Mott, Treasurer, and Edward L. Welling, Secretary. General Hooker responded to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate;" Gen. Sickles to "The Army of the Potomac;" and speeches were made by Gen. John C. Robinson, General Lloyd Aspinwall, and Mr. Richard Schell.

ARRIVALS at Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending May 7, 1879: Paymaster T. T. Caswell, U. S. N.; J. M. Robeson, U. S. A.; Midshipman B. W. Hodges, U. S. N.; Midshipman U. L. Burdick, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. A. Postley, 3d Artillery, and wife; Paymaster E. Putnam, U. S. N.; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery; Midshipman H. C. Geering, U. S. N.; Midshipman J. C. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. H. Sherman, 1st Artillery; Commander H. Erben, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. H. Richmond, 1st Artillery; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell, 11th Infantry, and wife; Paymaster W. P. Gould, U. S. N.; Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. A.; Col. J. G. Benton, Ordnance; Lieut. O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry; Captain E. P. Atwood, Quartermaster's Department.

Of all the officers commanding the thirty-two vessels of Commodore M. C. Perry's squadron in the Gulf of Mexico in 1847, only the following six named are living: Commander Joshua R. Sands, commanding steamer *Spitfire*, now retired Rear Admiral; Lieut. Samuel Lockwood, commanding steamer *Seacrow*, now retired commodore; Lieut. Timothy A. Hunt, commanding store ship *Electra*, now retired commodore; Lieut. Thomas Turner, commanding schr. *Reefers*, now retired Rear Admiral; Lieut. S. W. Godon, commanding schr. *Mahones* (Prize), now retired Rear Admiral; Lieut. John J. Glasdon, commanding schr. *Falcon*, now retired commodore. Admiral D. D. Porter was the executive officer of the *Spitfire*.

MR. WM. P. HUNT, of Savin Hill, President of the South Boston Iron Works, has one of the finest collections of pictures in New England.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the marriage of Miss Hattie Lugenbeel, daughter of Col. Lugenbeel, 1st Infantry, and S. H. Gruber, Esq., Yankton, D. T., took place at Fort Randall April 29. Bishop Hare of the Episcopal Church officiated. Misses Sharp and Todd were the bridesmaids, and Lieuts. Plister and Carrington the groomsmen. The church, one of the finest in the territory, and built by the 1st Infantry, was tastefully decorated by the ladies of the post. The bride wore a magnificent white satin elaborately trimmed with tea roses, orange blossoms, and point lace. Miss Sharp wore white lace over white silk, and Miss Todd white silk. The bride received many handsome presents. A hop was given on the evening previous, and a German on the evening of the wedding. Miss Sharp and Major De Russy led in the latter. Gen. Sheridan and staff, with Gen. Terry, arrived next morning and inspected the post. They intended to be at the wedding. At 9 a. m. review, inspection, and muster of the troops took place. The bridal party crossed the Missouri with the happy bride and groom, and saw them off on their wedding journey.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Grand Army of the Republic (which always follows in its train), met at Albany June 18, and the Legislature of New York have appointed a committee to welcome them. Gen. Joseph H. Hawley will deliver the oration before the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Finch, author of the "Blue and the Gray," the poem.

THE New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion met at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, May 7, and elected Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Grand Commander for the ensuing year. The General was introduced to the commandery at the close of the business meeting, and presided at the supper which followed. About fifty gentlemen were present, including Captain Braine, Commander Erben, Pay Inspector Eldridge, and Paymaster Stevenson of the Navy; Col. O'Beirne, of Gen. Schofield's staff, and others of the Army. The New York Commandery is in a very flourishing condition, with some \$6,000 in the treasury.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (OSWEGO).—This regiment paraded in full uniform at the regimental armory on April 28, the special occasion being the presentation of the State Marksmanship Badges won during the past season. After considerable delay, the battalion, four companies twelve files, was formed for dress parade. The formation could hardly be pronounced first class, marching and countermarching being excessive; after the "guides post," however, the "carry, order and parade rest" were very evenly executed, the first company (H) being the best. The "sound off" of the drum corps was exceedingly well rendered, and would have done credit to any organization in the State, the corps and its major receiving prolonged and deserved applause. The manual in line was not good, time and cadence in the motions being much hurried, while the ducking of heads at the "right shoulder" was most apparent. The "bang" at the order was most pronounced, and it is a wonder that a regiment so well versed in rifle practice should not exercise more care in the handling of its weapons, this bang at the order being most destructive to the rifles. The sergeant's reports were well delivered, and the dismissal first class. The adjutant is a most capable officer. At the close of the dress parade the marksmen of the regiment were called to the front and centre, and Major Geo. N. Burt, of the 6th brigade staff, in a most complimentary speech made the presentation. After enjoining the marksmen of the 48th, the regimental team, and Co. A, he turned his discourse to the late Nevada badge contest, and in terms more forcible than elegant expressed his opinion of Co. A. 48th regiment, stating that whatever it lacked in marksmanship it possessed the best swearing material in the State of New York. The badges were then distributed as follows: Eight with four bars, twelve with three bars, nine with two bars, and seventy-four with the bar of 1878. Rev. Wm. Smith, chaplain of the regiment, then presented to Capt. J. S. Barton the medal of the Military Championship of the United States won during the late Fall Meeting at Creedmoor, and also the badges to the marksmen of the regiment—Lieut. Col. Houghton, Capt. Barton, Sergt. White and Barnes—members of the State team in the International Military Match. Major Burt presented the State badges to Capt. Turner's Troop I, after which the regiment, joined by the Troop, were formed for review by Brig.-Gen. Sullivan, accompanied by Mayor Neal and the Common Council. The ceremony was very faulty in line, the men being remarkably unsteady during the inspection; the passage, however, might be much improved on. The step was very ragged, distances not well preserved, and salutes poor. One company passed at a right shoulder. At the close of the review Mayor Neal complimented the command on its general excellence and proficiency, and stated that Oswego was pleased and satisfied with its quota of the National Guard of the State. The battalion was then dismissed, all being contented with the speeches and ceremonies of the evening.

FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—At 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 6, this command, preceded by the new band under Prof. Deverell, equalized in nine companies of sixteen files, in full uniform, heavy marching order, and with a tenth company formed of the recruits in fatigue, entered the Union hall grounds, and were at once formed for review. Col. Brownell, Capt. command, and Col. Briggs, accompanied by Major McGrath, were the reviewing officers. "Prepare for review" was given at 30 minutes to 3 p. m. the ranks being properly opened and dressed. We would recommend the regimental staff to carefully peruse paragraph 383, tactics, as to proper position and when to advance on the line, while the attention of the adjutant is invited to paragraph 815, regarding the correct position of markers and when they should be posted. The review in line would have been of the very best description, but for the carelessness of several men in the sixth and seventh companies in line, who would slouch and repeatedly raise their hands to their heads. The passage was in the main excellent, a blunder of the band in the correct wheeling point causing a slight stoppage and some loss of distance. The marching of the men was exceptionally good, while the salutes were handsomely delivered, although too far to the right of the reviewing officer. At the wheeling into line considerable gaps existed between the third and fourth, seventh and eighth companies, and much time was wasted in dressing to cover the blunder of the commandants of the fourth and eighth companies. At the close of the review, column was formed for inspection, details returned to their companies, and the main work of the day commenced. The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff were in most excellent condition in point of uniform and equipment, as were the companies, the only being but few points of defect, and these minor. The position of the field music, when not united, is in the line of file closers between the first lieutenant and third sergeant; Co. H was the only one conforming to these directions, until the inspecting officer noticed the omission and ordered a correction. The muster was next completed, Co. K showing to the best advantage in point of members, while Co. F was smallest. At the close of the muster the regiment was again equalized, 8 companies 16 files front, and marched to the ferry foot of Broadway, where the steamboat *Nevada* had been provided for their transportation to the Western District, in order that the command might be reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city. On arriving at Montague street the Gatling Battery, attached to the 11th Brigade, received the 47th with a salute of 47 guns. The regiment was quickly formed, and breaking into column marched to the City Hall, on whose steps were the Mayor and supervisors, the division commander, and numbers of his staff, while each side of the square was lined with officers and members of the 3d Division, eager and willing to pay tribute to the handsome appearance and magnificent marching of the Williamsburgh regiment. This marching salute could hardly be excelled, and well deserves the plaudits so lavishly given by the immense crowd of spectators. After leaving the park the march was continued through Fulton to Bedford avenue and to the armory, where the men were dismissed. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	10	10	20	10	10	20	10
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	10	10	20	10	10	20	10
Company A.....	3	41	44	9	5	14	49
Company B.....	3	36	39	9	9	18	57
Company C.....	3	37	40	12	12	24	64
Company D.....	3	43	46	8	8	16	62
Company E.....	3	34	37	7	7	14	51
Company F.....	1	35	36	10	10	20	46
Company G.....	3	62	65	13	13	26	78
Company H.....	1	39	40	6	6	12	46
Company I.....	3	36	39	7	7	14	46
Company K.....	3	36	39	7	7	14	46
Band.....	3	36	39	7	7	14	46
Total.....	30	422	452	77	77	154	606

Last year the 47th mustered 396 present, 111 absent, 507 total; thus showing a gain of 56 in the present and 22 in the aggregate this muster.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The left wing of this regiment, Cos. A, B, C and K, assembled in full dress at the Clermont avenue armory, Saturday, May 3, for drill and review. Assembly was sounded on time, and at 8:30 p. m. the battalion, equalized into six companies twelve files front, was turned over to Major Barnes. In the formation the color company was decidedly slow in getting into position, making the precision of the movement. A short exhibition of the march of arms, fairly rendered, commenced the drill; then four right and a march in column of fours finely executed, step, distances and alignments being of the very best description. On left into line from this column, with the exception of a few minor errors on the part of the guides, was all that could be desired, and the movement repeated from the column left in front was in much better shape. From column of fours, left about, column left and right, reform column of fours, were not good, the step being broken, the right wing much crowded, and left wing with too much distance between fours. This was most apparent on the wheel into line, and much needless dressing was required to perfect the alignment. The formation of double column of fours and

deployment to the front were excellently rendered, and could hardly be excelled. While marching in column of fours left in front the instructor wishing to march to the rear ordered "fours left about." Paragraph 323, Tactics, prescribes that an about in column of fours is always executed towards the side opposite the file-closers. The double column was next formed, then change direction by the right flank and deploy by right into line wheel, left companies on right into line, were executed in first class shape. Right of companies rear into column was the next movement, meeting the fate so often mentioned in these columns, viz., beautifully muddled. Five of the six companies moved promptly at the command, and were wheeled and halted in fair shape; the remaining company, fourth in line, was commanded by a junior lieutenant, who remained at the head of his company, and started on a little excursion of his own, apparently for the other side of the room, and after advancing full company distance to the rear was finally stopped by the acting major, and succeeded in regaining the column after much trouble and endless shuffling. After wheeling into line, the instructor carefully explained this movement of "rear into column;" but upon its repetition the fourth company again spoiled the execution; a third attempt was much better, although not perfect by any means. A march in column with wheeling right and left in front were not up to the usual precision of the regiment, particularly when moving by the left, the step being broken and distances repeatedly lost. After wheeling into line, column of fours was formed, and then column of companies and divisions, by the Austin-Morris system. These were repeated by the left; but upon forming divisions the lieutenant commanding the fourth company most successfully blundered the movement. The repeated errors on the part of this officer seemed to have demoralized the remaining companies, as for the next five minutes the step, distances and alignments were of the very poorest description. After repeated marchings in column of fours an advance by wing was performed in a manner which drew from the audience hearty applause. At the close of a short rest the battalion was formed for review, Col. Rodney C. Ward being the reviewing officer. The ceremony throughout was exceedingly well rendered, the inspection being perfect and the march past beautiful; the salutes, however, might be improved on. We failed to see the necessity of conducting this review upon the Austin-Morris principle, as there was sufficient room to have complied with the requirements of the Tactics. After the dismissal the floor was taken possession of by the visitors, the band discoursed some choice selections, and the young fellows were indulged in numerous dances.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This regiment paraded for annual inspection and muster, at the Plaza, Fort Green, Brooklyn, May 7th, the command reporting in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, with the haversack and canteen. It was 2:30 o'clock when the regiment entered the grounds, which, owing to the kindness of the Park Commissioners, was dressed in full holiday attire, flags floating on every available pole. The battalion was promptly prepared for review, Col. McLeer being in command, and Col. J. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General, the reviewing officer. The appearance of the regiment during the review in line was of the most gratifying description, and must have delighted the hearts of every veteran—and there were not a few—on the ground. The men were steady as rocks, not a hand or head being moved, while the general appearance of the line gave the looker-on the full impression that here was a regiment of soldiers. There was none of the glitter of home service, and the empty sleeves of several of the officers gave the impression that here was an organization paraded for the "muster out" after an active campaign. The passage was splendid, ranks solid, marching steady, alignments and distances perfect, and salutes of the very best description. The ceremony as a whole was one of the best efforts made by the old 14th since their return from the late war. The command was next broken into column for inspection, and from the field and staff to the band nothing was wanting in the general "get up" of the cause the slight fault in the line was found by the inspecting officer. The result was that all were well pleased, none more so than the old members of the regiment who served with it in the front and aided in its reorganization in the National Guard. The regiment looked like a battalion of soldiers ready for active duty. At the close of the muster the regiment paraded through the principal streets of the city. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	8	8	16	2	2	4	10
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	8	8	16	2	2	4	10
Company A.....	1	34	35	1	5	6	41
Company B.....	1	18	19	13	13	26	45
Company C.....	3	43	46	14	14	28	74
Company D.....	3	46	49	12	12	24	73
Company E.....	1	39	40	12	12	24	45
Company F.....	1	47	48	11	11	22	50
Company G.....	3	42	45	7	7	14	52
Company H.....	2	29	31	21	21	42	52
Company I.....	3	31	34	11	11	22	44
Company K.....	1	23	24	15	15	30	39
Band.....	3	34	37	7	7	14	51
Total.....	26	353	379	83	130	213	592

Last year the 14th paraded for muster 325 present, 161 absent; total, 486; showing a gain of 54 in the present and 16 in the aggregate.

THIRTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY NEW YORK (BINGHAMTON).—The rifle range of the company rifle association will be open to the members on and after May 1. Competition for positions on the company team will take place each Friday afternoon during the month of May, and the fifteen men making the best average scores will constitute the team after June 1, 1879. Superior marksmanship shown by any member of the company during the season will gain him the position on the team in place of any member that may have been selected previously, but failing to keep up to their standard. Lieut. C. M. Durkee and Priv. O. A. Morris have been detailed as range officers during the season. The company paraded on May 1 in full uniform, heavy marching order, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the command showing to fine advantage in both drill and discipline.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The annual inspection of the National Guard, State of New York, was commenced with this regiment on Monday, May 5. At 2 o'clock p. m. the command, ten unequalized companies, in full uniform, and wearing the new State knapsack with the increased round haversack and canteen, being formed for review on Hanson Place, Brooklyn. The street is hardly a proper place on which to review and inspect a regiment; yet when added to the inconvenience of want of space, the fact that the spectators were allowed to crowd on the ranks, the general effect can most readily be understood. A guard was certainly established; but as they appeared to think more of personal enjoyment and a social chat with friends than the performance of their duty, their utility as sentinels was of little value. A worse organized guard, or one so little conversant with the duties of sentinels, could hardly well be obtained, and we hope for the credit of the regiment that Col. Austen will devote some drills to the duties of sentinels ere the departure to Canada. The review was simply in line—the passage being omitted for want of space, the ceremony being considerably marred by the crowding of the spectators. The men were remarkably steady, the present being handsomely delivered. The regiment was then broken into column for inspection, and Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General of the State, made a most minute inspection of the uniforms, arms, and accoutrements of officers and men, all being found in the very best possible condition. The slinging and unslinging of knapsacks were fairly performed, while the general details of the inspection were fully carried out. At the close of the inspection, and previous to the muster, the band and drum corps were positioned, and were making way towards the right of the column, until noticed by the Inspector and ordered to return to their positions. The muster was next completed, the mustering officer being assisted by Major T. H. McGrath, of the Inspector-General's Department. In this muster the Beecher company (G) carried off the honors, having 89 out of 87 present,

while Co. E was smallest, 31 out of 41, answering the sergeant's roll call. At the close of the muster the command was equalized ten companies of sixteen files, and marched through Flatbush avenue to 6th avenue, Union street, Henry, Pierrepont, Clinton, Schermerhorn, Lafayette avenue, Cumberland street, Fulton, Hanson place, and the armory, where it was dismissed. The result of the muster is as follows:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	9	9	18	1	1	2	10
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	9	9	18	1	1	2	10
Company A.....	3	44	47	5	5	10	57
Company B.....	3	52	55	9	9	18	73
Company C.....	3	45	48	5	5	10	58
Company D.....	2	34	36	10	10	20	56
Company E.....	2	29	31	6	6	12	42
Company F.....	3	45	48	10	10	20	58
Company G.....	3	77	80	1	1	2	81
Company H.....	2	39	41	7	7	14	55
Company I.....	1	40	41	9	9	18	49
Company J.....	3	40	43	1	1	2	44
Company K.....	3	40	43	7	7	14	57
Band.....	4	40	44	7	7	14	58
Total.....	33	500	533	3	74	77	610

Last year the 13th inspected and mustered 480 present, 87 absent; 567 total, showing a gain of 53 in the present and 43 in the aggregate this year.

BATTERY D, EIGHTH BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—On Tuesday evening, April 29, this company was instructed in the school of the company by senior First Lieut. John G. Adams. The Battery fell in promptly on time (8 o'clock), but the formation was very ragged. Three sections of five files front were turned over to the instructor by the first sergeant, there being no non-commissioned officers present but Lieut. Adams. A series of manoeuvres, in marching by the flank, by file, and section, was kept at until the arrival of the section, stationed at Wappingers Falls, under command of Second Lieut. Farrell. The manual of the sabre was then executed by the Battery, the movements were fairly performed. A street parade followed, and the marching was very even. There is a flagrant lack of discipline among the enlisted men of this command, and it will take months of patient and persistent efforts on the part of its officers to bring it up to the proper standard. The non-commissioned officers are not attentive enough to orders, and should endeavor to instruct the enlisted men instead of assuming to direct their superior officers. The army drill manual is totally unfit for such a purpose, being only 26 feet by 40 feet, and until the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county take some decided and much needed action in relation to an armory suitable for the National Guard of Poughkeepsie, the command is almost useless, as there is no room for thorough and effective drills in the manual of the piece.

NEW JERSEY.—The annual inspection of the various commands in this State is now being had. Unlike New York, the muster takes place in the evening.

Co. A, 3d regiment, has been disbanded, it having failed to parade the minimum members at several inspections. Gen. Mot ordered the men to be transferred to other companies, but, owing to disaffection in the 3d, and its general "wasting away," the order was non-effective.

A new rifle-range is to be opened at Camden on the 15th inst. This is intended for the use of the 6th and 7th regiments.

William H. Stieling, Brigadier-General, is announced in G. O. 5, May 1, as General Inspector. His first order is a circular directing as to the conduct of rifle practice during the current year, "according to the rules and forms laid down in Wingate's Manual." The days for practice will be prescribed by the brigade commanders.

Members of the National Guard when in uniform are entitled to the use of ten targets and necessary markers, without charge at Brinton Range, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from May 1 to November 1, for practice, on application to the Superintendent of the Range.

CONNECTICUT.—Battalion drills have been ordered at the Rink in Hartford in the 1st regiment as follows: Cos. F, I and K, May 12; Cos. A, B, F, H and K, May 19; Col. Barbour will act as instructor. Cos. A, B, I and K drilled May 5. The spring field day allowed by law will be ordered in the 1st regiment Monday, May 26, at Hartford. In the 3d and 4th regiments the spring practice will be by company, and will include company drill and target practice. The 3d regiment will parade by regiment at the spring parade in May; date not yet fixed by Col. Tubbs. Arrangements are in progress for a parade and reception in honor of the visit of the 13th Brooklyn at Hartford May 26 that will be of honor and credit to the 1st regiment and pleasant to the visitors.

Co. F, 1st regiment, Capt. White, will give a "day in camp" at the Rink, Hartford, Friday evening, May 23. A day's line of duty in camp will be gone through with from reveille to tattoo. Tents will be pitched within the Rink in regular order of company streets. Col. White will "do" the music and a drum corps the different calls.

Co. F, 1st regiment, Capt. White, was at the Franklin range Fast Day for classification and team practice, nearly all the men qualifying at the short ranges. The "first eight" in practice at 300 and 500 yards, in a whole each distance, made the highest score yet recorded in company team practice or in any match in the National Guard. Score:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
Sergt. Rood.....	4 4 4 4—20.	4 5 5 5—23—43	
Corporal Newton.....	4 4 3 5—21.	3 3 3 5—19—40	
Private Williams.....	4 4 3 5—21.	5 3 4 5—19—40	
Private Green.....	4 4 3 5—17.	4 4 5 5—22—39	
Private Biechborn.....	3 3 4 4—17.	5 4 2 4—20—37	
Private Barber.....	3 3 4 5—19.	3 3 3 5—17—36	
First Sergeant Robertson.....	3 3 3 4—18.	3 3 2 4—15—35	
Sergeant Welles.....	3 3 4 5—19.	3 3 2 3—13—32	

Possible team score, both distances, 400. Per cent. 76.

G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., April 10, gives directions as to target practice and competition for marksmanship's badges, saying: Commanders of regiments and inspectors of target practice are expected to give to this important branch of military science their attention and support, and to see that the orders regulating the practice and competitions are strictly complied with and carried out by the officers and men under their charge.

Gen. S. R. Smith, commanding the National Guard, is directed to issue the necessary orders for the regular May parade. The 1st and 3d regiments will be allowed to parade by battalion or regiment. But the 2d and 4th regiments and sections of artillery will parade by company in their own towns for drill or target practice.

William H. Stevenson, of Bridgeport, has been appointed side-camp to Brig.-Gen. Smith, with rank of captain; Second Lieut. Arthur M. Howarth, of New Haven, as first lieutenant of Co. F, 3d regiment, and Geo. S. Arnold, second lieutenant, vice Howarth, promoted.

Cos. A, B, F, and H, 1st regiment, were instructed in the school of the battalion at the Hartford Rink on Monday evening, May 5. The line was formed by A. H. Williams, and an equalization made of six companies of twelve files, double rank. Colonel Barbour acted as instructor. This was the first drill of the battalion since last fall's encampment, which, with the great number of recruits gained since that time, the movements were not as smooth as would be expected. The companies were commanded respectively by Capt. White, Lieut. Schulze, Capt. Dandoe, Lieut. Moran and Clark, and Capt. Westphal. The drill was working one of the great benefits to officers and men.

After the drill, line was reformed for dress parade, where Lieut.-Col. Cone in command, and with the new Co. K in battalion line for the first time. The formation was ninety files solid, and the ceremony well performed. Cos. F, I and K will be instructed on Monday evening next.

The field day of the 1st regiment will be ordered at Hartford on Monday May 26.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The First Battalion West Virginia Volunteer Infantry was organized December 19, 1875, and is at present commanded by Major John W. M. Appleton, with the following

staff: Surgeon Lawrence Carr, Adjutant J. W. A. Ford, Quarter-master Sam. A. Miller, Jr., Paymaster Frank Woodman, Sergeant Thos. C. Jeffries, Quartermaster and Commissary-Sergeant John Nunley, Drum-Major John H. Jennings, Fife Major Fernand Nelson. Headquarters Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va. The command comprises the following companies: Greenbrier Light Infantry, Capt. J. A. Montgomery, forty muskets; Kanawha Riflemen, Capt. C. F. Snyder, sixty muskets and a Gatling gun; Hale Riflemen, Capt. Geo. H. Duling, forty muskets; Mason County Riflemen, Capt. Rankin Wiley, Jr., forty muskets.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Artillery Company on April 26 attended the funeral of their late comrade Private James Mahony, who died of cholera at Fall River, accompanied by the 1st Artillery band U. S. Their march and manual upon the march was very good, although not up to former high standard.

Cos. B and D have enlisted during the past week up to the required number according to the new militia bill of Rhode Island. On April 29 the Newport Artillery Company held its annual election for officers. Col. A. P. Sherman declined a re-election. The colonel has been connected with the company for the past thirty-five years; was orderly sergeant during the time the company was in the field in the late war. He has proved himself an efficient member. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Geo. R. Fearing, colonel; Geo. H. Vaughn, lieutenant-colonel; J. W. Horton, major; Geo. A. Brown, captain; B. B. M. Sherman, quartermaster; Henry T. Easton, adjutant. Staff: Wm. G. Stevens, paymaster; Wm. T. Stevens, commissary; Dr. N. G. Stansbury, surgeon; H. E. Turner, assistant surgeon; Wm. S. Bryer, assistant commissary; Hon. H. H. Fay, assistant paymaster; Rev. Dr. T. T. Thayer, chaplain. Non-Commissioned Officers: E. T. Bosworth, first sergeant; G. C. Shaw, second sergeant; Henry H. Telly, third sergeant; C. T. Biles, fourth sergeant; R. C. Cottrell, fifth sergeant. Colonel Fearing was colonel on Gen. Burnside's staff in the late war. Ex-Col. John Hare Post has been elected chairman of the meeting with much enthusiasm, showing the boys still have the same respect and care for him. The Thayer fund now amounts to about \$4,000. This fund is for the members who are sick and needy.

ALABAMA.—At 6 o'clock, Sunday, April 25, the citizens of Montgomery, Ala., were surprised to see the Greys, Captain Thomas G. Jones, commanding, wending their way in full uniform with martial music, towards the Exchange Hotel. Their appearance was a surprise; as it was not the time for the regular street parade. Curiosity was at its height when the company halted in front of Nicrossi's confectionery, and two of the color guard, Corporals Sanguette and Doud, came forward, bearing a beautiful basket of flowers. They then took position at the head of the company, which marched to the Exchange Hotel, stacked arms in the verandah, and filed into the ladies parlor, forming a semi-circle around the centre table. Still no one outside of the Greys knew "what was up." Low murmurs of approbation and admiration were heard on all sides as the color guard placed the magnificent basket of flowers on the centre table.

Then it was announced that the company intended to present the flowers to Mrs. Knowles, of the Boston Light Infantry Club, and wife of Captain H. F. Knowles, of the "Boston Light Infantry."

Mrs. Knowles was then notified that the Greys desired her presence. On her arrival she was escorted to the centre of the circle, when Captain Jones, in behalf of the company, presented the flowers in one of the most happy speeches we have ever heard, and one which will long be remembered by those present on the occasion. It was a glowing tribute to the Bay State and its citizen soldiers, and ended by the request that Mrs. Knowles would gratify the company by becoming an honorary member of the Greys, to which she had that day been unanimously elected.

Mrs. Knowles was taken so entirely by surprise that it was some moments before she could rally, and with a modesty and grace, which won all hearts, thanked the Greys in a few simple, heart-felt words for their kind remembrance, and for the honor tendered through her to her husband, his command, and her State. Captain Jones then introduced each member of the company, and a few minutes of pleasant conversation ensued, when the company, giving three cheers for the Boston Light Infantry, marched back to its armory.

In the very centre of the basket, in a kind of pyramid of flowers, was a large white Calla lily, surmounted with two half wreaths in the forms of crescents, representing a flowery spray, pendant to which were letters written in military. One lady in her enthusiasm remarked that "she hardly knew which were the more beautiful, the rare basket of flowers or Mrs. Knowles herself; or which was the handsomer, the appearance of the gallant Greys or the well timed remarks of their Captain in presenting the flowers."

Every one was charmed at this graceful and appropriate recognition on the part of the Greys of the kindness and hospitality of the Light Infantry to the southern military. One lady in her enthusiasm remarked that "she hardly knew which were the more beautiful, the rare basket of flowers or Mrs. Knowles herself; or which was the handsomer, the appearance of the gallant Greys or the well timed remarks of their Captain in presenting the flowers."

Captain Jones was himself a veteran of the late war, and honored throughout the country for his manly "memorial address" made here years ago. Mrs. Knowles seemed deeply touched by his beautiful tribute to the dead Bartlett, and by the feeling way in which Massachusetts was complimented.

CALIFORNIA.—The left wing, 1st Infantry, Cos. C (Templeton) D (Wentworth), and H (Bush), formed a battalion of four companies, and were drilled by Major H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery, U. S. Army. Lieut. Greenough, second regiment, acted as adjutant, and turned over the battalion, which was formed without music, to Col. Woodhams at 8:30, who exercised them briefly in the manual of arms, and then introduced Major Cushing. The drill commenced with an advance in line, and a wheel to the right by companies without halting. Companies four right column right, distances somewhat irregular, and step uncertain and a trifle too rapid. Right front into line, second company bewildered and dubious as to its course. Companies break from the left to march, etc., was nicely performed. Right forward four right, and close column on first company left in front could not be done, by reason of the battalion being too close to the southern gallery; the companies halted when the head of the column reached the stage, and the Major stated that he meant to say right in front. A change direction to the left and a deployment on fourth company as fairly executed, marred by gaps in dressing, especially between first and second company. Column of fours break from the left, etc., was well done, the first company being a little slow in moving out, and companies left front into line the second company blundered, and left into line wheel second and third company guides not out. Change direction to the right, first and second subdivisions somewhat confused, and a deployment on fourth company double time the second company went to pieces.

The drill recommenced after intermission with a rear open order, and the manual finely performed with the order arms, marvelous to relate, like a "love tap." The softness of the sound was so astonishing to the "groundlings" that the usual loud applause was not forthcoming, but a round came out from the judicious critics, usually silent, at this movement, whose approbation "overweighed a whole theatre of others."

The fringes were excellently rendered, and nearly all the movements succeeding the intermission were executed at the double time, including coming out to the line, successively, and firing pending the movement. Close column on first company left in front, double time second company commander became bewildered and halted, and the whole battalion was thrown into confusion. The drill closed with a dress parade, which was without flaw, the soft order arms winning a hearty round of applause.

The drill altogether was one of the most interesting of the season, and the liveliest of any.

The instructor handled the battalion with great skill and committed very few faults himself, the omission occasionally of the word "battalion" where necessary, being the most noticeable. The improvement in the order arms was a pleasant surprise, and we hope the proprietors of the hall will reconsider their determination not to rent it any more for military drills by reason of injury to the floor from banging down the arms. The left wing of the 1st has demonstrated that they can be lowered gently.

ILLINOIS.—Co. B, 12th Battalion (Joliet), Capt. J. S. Johnson, the winners at the rifle contest last fall for the Gen. Strong cup, having made the best score of any company of thirty men of the N. G. Illinois, were challenged by Co. A, 1st regiment infantry, I. N. G., who it will be re-

membered, are the possessors of the Hamilton and Shourds regimental cup. The challenge was accepted, and the contest took place on Friday, May 1, at Joliet—teams of ten men; distance, 200 yards; two sighting and seven shots. Gen. W. E. Strong, I. R. P., was referee. The company of the 12th Battalion used the Springfield rifle, calibre 45; the 1st Regiment, calibre 50.

The contest was throughout, friendly, and has given a new impetus to rifle practice in the State.

Co. B, 12th, retained the cup by four points. Immediately after the contest, the victors were challenged by Co. D, 12th Battalion, Capt. E. H. Smith, Ottawa, which contest will be eagerly watched, as in the event of Co. B again being victorious, they are the holders of the cup beyond further contest. The following is the score:

CO. B, 12TH BATTALION. CO. A, 1ST REGIMENT.

Priv. H. A. Williams..... 20 Priv. G. M. Gundersen..... 20

Sergeant E. H. Shaffner..... 26 Lieut. J. N. Buchanan..... 27

Lieut. J. H. Brockmire..... 25 Priv. E. P. Tolman..... 26

Capt. H. W. Kenneley..... 25 Priv. F. L. Goodrich..... 25

Priv. H. M. Snapp..... 25 Priv. E. C. Bonnell..... 24

Priv. G. H. Culver..... 24 Corp. A. C. Graham..... 23

Priv. Thos. Darragh..... 24 Sergt. D. Graham..... 23

Capt. J. S. Johnson..... 23 Corp. G. H. Gibson..... 23

Priv. Harry Patterson..... 23 Priv. E. F. Buchanan..... 23

Priv. Nat. J. Rowell..... 20 Priv. L. B. Rowland..... 19

Total score.....244 Total score.....240

Ordnance Sergt. A. L. Bell, 1st Regiment, has succeeded in placing upon a neatly constructed black walnut case in the office of the regimental quartermaster a complete set of specimens of projectiles employed by field artillery—percussion and fuse shells, solid shot, grape, causer and shrapnell—and all the different ammunition used in the small arms of the different branches of the service, U. S. Army. This collection is believed to be the only one of the kind in any private armory.

The law appropriating \$80,000 for the payment of the riot expenses of 1877-78 having been signed by the Governor, the men have been informed that they will be paid about May 15.

Capt. C. H. Taylor, A. C. S., of the 1st Brigade, and W. C. Lyon, A. Q. M., of the same, have tendered their resignations.

2d Lieut. Robert Vierling of Co. A, 6th Battalion, has been elected 1st lieutenant, and Sergt. Samuel Holbrook 2d lieutenant, vice Vierling, promoted; 1st lieutenant Robert A. Whelan has been appointed captain, John L. Whelan 1st lieutenant, and Willis A. Kirchoff, 2d lieutenant of Co. C, 6th Battalion.

The following are the military organizations that have been invited to attend the annual encampment of 31 Regiment, I. N. G., to be held at Freeport, on July 3, 4, 5 and 6: Illinois—1st regiment, Col. E. D. Swaine; 2d regiment, Col. James Quick; 1st battalion (cavalry), Maj. D. Welter; 6th battalion, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Powell; 10th battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Parsons, Dwight; 12th battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Fithian, Joliet; 14th battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Butler, Rock Island; battery C, light artillery, Capt. Mansfield Young, Joliet. Iowa—4th regiment, I. N. G., Col. C. S. Bentley, Dubuque; one company, Capt. H. C. Vose, West Liberty, one company, Capt. E. K. Farrell, Cedar Rapids; one company, Capt. Fred. Welker, Muscatine; one company, Capt. W. K. Thrift, Independence; one company, Capt. Joseph Agin, Clinton; one company, Capt. J. Andrew, Davenport. Wisconsin—Janesville Guards, Janesville; Beloit City Guards, Beloit; Oustar Rifles, Whitewater; Governor's Guards, Madison; Kosciuszko Guards, Milwaukee; Sheridan Guards, Milwaukee.

The Governors and staffs of these States, also division and brigade commanders, will also be invited.

RIFLE PRACTICE BY BRITISH TROOPS.—The following extracts from a private letter to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Yates, I. R. P., 7th Division, will be found interesting. The only rifle range I have seen on this side for the practice of troops is at Gibraltar, out on the low, sandy and almost perfectly level isthmus, that connects "the rock" with Spain, and near the "neutral ground," at which place there are four three-class targets for ordinary practice, and four for volley firing, also two second-class. They are all of good quality cast iron, in slabs 62 feet, and can all be used up to 600 yards. The markers stand behind shot-proof shields about fifteen yards in front of their targets and a little to the right of the line of aim, and signal the hits on a wooden target of equal size, until five shots are fired, when they go forward and mark off the hits with a brush. Their method is rather old style, and not up to the modern regulations. The dimensions of the targets are also very liberal, and the position in firing quite as much so, as at mid-range they use benches something like a "railroad rest," and don't seem to understand the value of the "prone" position. The dimensions of their targets are as follows: Third-class: Bullseye, circular, 12 inches counts 4; inner, circular, 36 inches counts 3; outer rectangular, 4 feet wide by 6 feet high, counts 2. Second-class: Bullseye, circular, 6 feet counts 4; inner, circular, 5 feet counts 3; outer rectangular, 8 1/2 feet, counts 2. [These are the Army targets, and differ from those used at Wimbledon]. I was present during the practice of a squad from the 2d Rifles (one of their crack regiments), at 600 yards, and with all these advantages the scores were very ordinary. They used the Martini-Henry, and had cartridges with patched bullets. If I have been rightly informed, this rifle ought to be superior in range and penetration to any of ours. I think the charge is 55 grains and 480 grains, which in 45 calibre and 22 in twist, gives an initial velocity of over 1,360 feet, and a total range of over two miles. Therefore, in an international contest, we need the best skill and judgment, although the quicker twist of our latest military rifles may insure greater accuracy.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 2d New York Division will parade on Decoration Day, May 30.

—The 23d New York will be inspected on the "Plaza," Union Square, May 24, at 12 o'clock.

—The New York Assembly tabled the claim bill of the 71st New York.

—Capt. D. G. Ray has been appointed inspector rifle practice 34th New York Battalion, Utica.

—The range of the 48th New York (Oswego) was formally opened for the season May 1.

—The 35th New York Battalion (Watertown) will parade on Decoration Day, May 30.

—The 9th New Jersey were inspected at their armory, Pratt's Hall, Hoboken, on May 9. Full report in next week's JOURNAL.

—The 22d New York will parade in full uniform with side arms on Sunday, May 10, for the purpose of attending divine service with the Veteran Corps at Trinity Church.

—Sergeant Kilt Clyde, Co. H, 4th New York (Brooklyn), won the Strong medal at the armory range; score 20 out of the possible 25 points.

—The 23d New York (Brooklyn) will be reviewed and inspected at the Navy-yard on May 24. At the close of the ceremonies the regiment will visit New York and make a jolt parade with the 22d regiment.

—The new Co. G, 23d New York, were mustered into the

State service, at the regimental armory, May 8, under the provisions of S. O. 68, General Headquarters. Capt. Geo. S. Burger has been commissioned with rank from April 30.

—Sergeant Alexander S. Clarke and Capt. Richard Butler have resigned from the staff of the 1st New York Brigade. Maj. Chas. Watrous, brigade engineer, is contemplating retirement from the State service.

—The camp of the 23d New York at Newport, R. I., in July next, will be located a short distance from the Ocean House. The city council of Providence will grant an appropriation for the proper celebration of the 4th of July and the entertainment of the visiting regiment.

—Priv. Frank C. Beardsley, Co. B, 49th regiment, Auburn, who was fined \$50 for absence from duty during the riots of 1877, and who left the district to avoid its payment, was arrested on April 25 and paid up before going to jail. When the next court-martial sits, Beardsley will no doubt find it would have been much better to have paid on the spot and attended to his duty.

—The 71st New York will parade for inspection and review in East Thirty-fourth street, Park and Madison avenues at 2 p. m., Monday, May 12.

—The Staten Island contingent of Capt. Wm. J. Kirkland's Co. B, 9th New York, will hold its closing drill at the armory, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, May 15. Athletic exercises, including a tug of war pail, will follow the drill.

—Gen. James Jourdan, commanding 3d New York Division, has been requested to allow the 32d to parade on Decoration Day as escort to the Soldiers and Sailors' Veteran Union, Post Metternich, 122, G. A. R. The ceremonies will take place at the Lutheran Cemetery.

The seventy-third anniversary of Co. B, 7th New York, was most fittingly celebrated at the regimental armory May 6. The company paraded in full dress, and, after a handsome company drill, was inspected by Capt. Steele. A reception followed the military exercises.

—Mr. Alexander, R. A. R., of New Orleans, La., is engaged in modelling the colossal statue to be placed on the top of the Washington Artillery Monument. The figure represents a private artilleryman standing at rest, with the sponge staff in his hand. The model is to be in features a portrayal of Col. J. H. Walton.

—The 32d regiment and 15th Battalion, Brooklyn, were inspected and mustered on May 8 and 9. Full report in next week's JOURNAL.

—The date of muster and inspection of the Troops and Batteries of the 2d New York Division has been changed to Wednesday, May 14, at Prospect Park.

—The 9th New York will parade for inspection and muster and reception of the 131st Brooklyn, on their return from Canada, Monday, May 26. Inspection in the forenoon at Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue; reception at Grand Central Depot in the afternoon.

—Co. C, 7th New York, now holding the Tag of War Championship of that organization, has been challenged by Co. B to a trial of strength, to take place Friday, May 16, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., at Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue.

—At Creedmoor, May 7, N. O. Donnell, of the New York Club, won the first match for the Ballard rifle, score 66 out of the possible 70, 100 and 200 yards; W. M. Farrow the running deer match, score four runs, 12 points; Isaac L. Allen the long range match, Amateur Rifle Club, 193 out of the possible 220; H. E. Blydenburgh the New York Club medal, 200 and 300 yards, 61 out of the possible 70; and W. M. Farrow the Spirit of the Times badge, Empire Rifle Club, 200 and 300 yards, 88 out of the possible 100 points.

—Col. Geo. R. Fearing, having accepted the colonelcy of the Newport Artillery, was received with marked enthusiasm by the company Friday evening, May 2.

—The board of officers of the 9th New York have tendered the use of their armory to the 71st regiment in case the latter organization should be dispossessed owing to the failure of the Board of Aldermen to release their present quarters. The 71st is a fine regiment, and should have a good armory.

—Every effort is being put forth by the citizens of Syracuse as well as the officers and men of the 51st New York to make Col. W. Yale withdraw the resignation of his office, lately forwarded to the brigade commander. Col. Yale has been in the regiment a little over two years, yet in that short time he has brought order out of chaos, and he has by head work and a steady attention to the welfare of the command made the 51st one of the leading regiments in the State forces.

—In transmitting this acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the 11th New York Brigade (Brooklyn), the Commander-in-Chief expresses his extreme regret that the National Guard thus parts with a most distinguished officer, and one whose loss will be difficult to fill. The 11th Brigade has constantly increased in strength, discipline, and efficiency, while under Gen. Beebe's command, a fact which proves that he has been faithful to the trust committed to his charge.

—The following assignments for the class practice at Creedmoor, 1879, have been made by Col. James McLeer, acting brigadier commander: All who are now marksmen, and such others as may be certified to by the inspectors of rifle practice as possessing the necessary skill to enter the first class, cavalry, Monday, June 3; infantry, Thursday, June 12; third class, 14th regiment, Thursday, June 19, and Friday, July 13; 13th regiment, Monday, June 20, and Friday, August 8; 15th Battalion, Monday, July 14, and Friday, August 24; cavalry, Thursday, July 31, and Friday, August 29. All members of the infantry in the second and first classes, on Thursday, September 4 and 11.

—During the past two weeks the companies of the 12th New York have been closing the drill season by full dress drills and inspections. On Wednesday, April 30, Co. F paraded sixteen full files, executing all the movements of the school of the company and manual of arms in a most commendable manner. Cos. I and K paraded on Monday, May 5, I twenty and K twenty-four files; while Co. H had sixty-four men present on Tuesday, May 6. The regiment will hold preliminary inspections by wing at the armory on May 14 and 16, and will parade for inspection at the Vanderbilt plot, Forty-third street and Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, May 20, at 2 p. m. Quartermaster Riker has been issuing the overcoats during the past week.

—The Board of Directors National Rifle Association held their regular meeting at No. 23 Park Row May 6, Mr. N. P. Stanton in the chair. On motion it was determined to apply the same received for life memberships to a fund to be established for the repair of the butte and embankments at Creedmoor. The treasurer reported a balance of \$488 to the credit of the Association. The prize committee reported that prizes to the value of \$140 have been donated for the spring meeting, among them being one of \$50 in goods from B. M. Cowperthwaite and Co. Major Cowperthwaite also presented a prize of \$50 to be shot for monthly. It was decided that an executive officer should be detailed to conduct all regular matches at Creedmoor, and a committee consisting of Messrs Jones, Wingate and Gildersleeve were appointed to draft a schedule of fines for absences from these details. Gen. Franklin Townsend was elected an honorary director, and the meeting adjourned.

—Priv. E. A. Leopold, the famous long range marksman of Co. K, 6th regiment National Guard Pennsylvania, did some practicing at short range recently with the following result: With Whitney military rifle, trigger pull of eight pounds, no sighting shots, 200 yards, 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—43 points out of a possible 50. The first five shots were inside of a circle five and one-half inches in diameter. The last two shots hit just under the bull, about one inch out. The barrel was heated by rapid firing without cleaning, which accounts for the dropping of the final shots. In a subsequent trial, same range and conditions, five consecutive bulls were made with Whitney rifle, followed by 23 out of a possible 25 with Sharpe military rifle, making a total of 43 points out of a possible 50.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR SAMUEL JACKSON, U. S. N. (retired), has taken a comfortable residence in Charlestown, near the Boston Navy-yard, and will practice his profession. Passed Assistant Engineer G. L. M. McCarty, U. S. N., has selected a residence for himself and family on Bellingham street, Chelsea, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTE.—You will find the text of Senate bill 114 published elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL.

REASON asks: 1. Where and when was the Cuban insurgent Gen. Ryan shot? 2. Was the steamer *Virginia*, after her capture, sunk outside of the harbor of Havana? 3. Whose dictionary is the standard for the United States? **Ans.**—1. We cannot answer at this moment. 2. The *Virginia* was captured with over 170 passengers and crew, by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, October 31, 1873, and carried into Santiago de Cuba. 3. There is no accepted standard. Worcester's and Webster's are the best.

SUBSEANT.—This correspondent, who writes from a frontier post, asks: Why are the troops here systematically kept out of their pay for months at a time? Every officer knows that desertion and demoralization are the inevitable result of this sort of treatment of soldiers, and especially where they fully believe that the injustice arises solely from the indifference or inefficiency of the one whose duty it is to pay them. **Ans.**—The law requires that "the Army shall be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months unless circumstances shall render further arrears unavoidable." At remote posts there may be difficulty in paying the troops regularly during the winter season, and possibly this is the difficulty in the present case. There is consolation, however, in the thought that "money is the root of all evil." Uncle Sam may be a little dilatory sometimes, but he generally catches up pretty promptly.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatch received by Gen. Bristow, commanding District of Montana, gives further particulars of the engagement with the Indians referred to in the JOURNAL of April 26th:

CAMP NEAR HEAD OF MUSSELSHELL CANYON, }
April 17, 1879.

Detachment under my command, assisted by Gros Ventres, met and killed eight Sioux warriors near Careless Creek, head of Musselshell. Sioux struck for bluff of Bad Lands, then retreated into Coolie, where we surrounded and killed them all, after a hard fight of an hour and a half. They were apparently from Sitting Bull's camp and on a horse stealing expedition, and were killing cattle when discovered. Our casualties: One Gros Ventre killed, and one chief wounded in the foot. The Gros Ventre fought well, showing great courage. Most of killing shots made by soldiers. Men all did well, especially Sergeant Allen Cecil, Co. K, 3d Infantry, and Privates Wm. Evans, Co. D, and Arthur S. Haight, Co. E, 7th. Sioux fought desperately.

LODER.

Lieut. Loder was sent out by Major Ilges from Fort Logan, under instructions from Gen. Bristow to scout the Musselshell and co-operate with troops from Ellis scouting the Yellowstone and its tributaries. Troops are also out from Shaw and Benton, but have not yet been heard from.

The following congratulatory order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF MONTANA, }
FORT ELLIS, M. T., April 23, 1879.

G. O. No. 2:

The District Commander takes great pleasure in announcing to the troops of the District the brilliant and successful engagement which occurred on the 17th of April, near the head of Musselshell Creek, Montana, between a detachment of the 2d and 7th U. S. Infantry, assisted by a few Gros Ventres Indians, under command of Second Lieut. Samuel H. Loder, 7th Infantry, and a war party of hostile Indians, in which, after a hard fight of an hour and a half, all the Sioux (eight in number) were killed. Lieut. Loder's casualties were one Gros Ventre Indian killed and one wounded.

Lieut. Loder deserves special congratulation on inflicting such a punishment to the hostiles at so little loss to his command. The result shows not only gallant conduct, but good management. A few such lessons will go far toward teaching the predatory bands of hostile Sioux that they can no longer penetrate with impunity on their stealing excursions the country guarded by our troops.

The District Commander expresses his thanks to Lieut. Loder for the energy, gallantry, and efficiency displayed in finding and punishing these Indians, and to the men of his detachment for their uniform good conduct. Especial mention is due to Sergeant Allen Cecil, Co. K, 3d Infantry, and privates Wm. Evans, Co. D, and Arthur S. Haight, Co. E, 7th Infantry, for the intelligence and activity displayed during the engagement.

By order Major BRISHIN.

JOS. HALE, First Lieut. A. A. A. G.

SITTING BULL NOT A BRITON.

In answer to an interpellation in the Canadian House of Commons, Sir John Macdonald, Premier, stated that the government had no notice or information, official or otherwise, on the subject of a reported intention of our Government to hold Her Majesty's government responsible for Sitting Bull as a British subject. Speaking of a telegram from Washington in which this report was given, Sir John said: "I fancy that the telegram must be a mere canard, inasmuch as it must be obvious that neither the Secretary of State of the United States, nor the Secretary of War, nor the Secretary of the Interior, could decide who is a British subject."

A MEMORABLE LIFE.

(J. G. B. in the New York Evening Post.)

One of the pioneers of American engineering, one of the best of men, and one of the most perfect types of the American gentleman, Capt. W. H. Swift, has passed away. A graduate of the United States Military Academy (brother of the late Joseph G. Swift, once Chief Engineer of the United States Army) his earliest service—still as a cadet—was with Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1818-21. During the ensuing ten years he was employed on the early surveys for the Chesapeake and Ohio and (proposed) Florida canal, the Ithaca and Oswego and Catskill and Oswego railroads; and in

1831 in surveys for the Boston and Providence, Providence, Norwich and Worcester, and Providence and Stonington railroads. Appointed 1833 brevet captain and "assistant topographical engineer" (as the captains were then officially styled), he was among the pioneers in our coast survey work; being employed for the next ten years on the geodetic survey of the Atlantic coast. From 1836 to 1849 he was the resident and constructing engineer of the Massachusetts Western Railroad (now incorporated in the Boston and Albany). As an officer of topographical engineers, he, with ex-Governor John Davis of Massachusetts, was employed in making an examination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the completion of which had in 1841 been suspended for want of funds, resulting in his becoming one of three trustees into whose hands the work was committed, and remained until its completion in 1848. An account of this great work, from his own pen, though he refrains from naming or even alluding to himself as one of the trustees, will be found in Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, Vol. 2.

The work, however, with which his name has been most intimately associated is the first Minot's Ledge lighthouse. Strongly impressed by the successful application of Mitchell's mooring screws to the forcing of iron posts into the sands as a framework to iron skeleton lighthouses, he built the first work of the kind in the United States—an iron beacon at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, Conn., which is yet existing. He then designed and erected a more important structure for the Minot's rocks or ledge, off the entrance of Boston harbor. These rocks had been the cause of more wrecks than any other reefs on the coast of the United States. At that day it was difficult to obtain from Congress the large sums great engineering works required. Believing a masonry structure impracticable, he designed and erected an iron skeleton tower, the first of the kind ever erected in any country—a work, too, of no ordinary difficulty, two whole seasons being consumed in the drilling of the holes to receive the iron piles. That the work was not adequate to the exposed position we may now admit without detriment to the reputation of the engineer, who, when our experience was immature in connection with these structures, boldly designed and successfully executed a work like this. The lighthouse was carried away in the storm of unusual violence and long continuance, April 2, 1851—under circumstances which authorize the supposition that abuses of the structure, due to the keepers, were powerfully, if not decisively, influential in producing the catastrophe.

Resigning from the Army in 1849 he was president (1849-51) of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; of the Massachusetts Western Railroad (1851-4); continuing president of the board of trustees of the canal named till 1871; president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad since 1856. Thus we recognize him not only as associated with, but a prominent actor whose influence is yet felt in the development of our national works of internal improvement, through the agency of civil engineering, from its nascent condition in 1818 to a present development which vies with that of the Old World. For the last fifteen years of his life he has made his home in New York in the enjoyment of a comparative leisure and exercise of a genial hospitality. Little seen in public, his life was truly in his family and with his friends. His long connection with public works had brought him into relations with the leading men of this country and of Europe, and had acquired for him their confidence and esteem. He was to the last adviser of the firm of Baring Brothers in their transactions in this country and a personal friend of the members. Toward his old Army associates his heart ever turned with yearning, and many of them were, in the comparative seclusion of his later days, his most intimate friends.

SOME further details have been published of the two new monster pieces of ordnance now approaching completion in the Krupp factory at Essen, preliminary trials of which will shortly be made in the presence of specially invited representatives of every European Government, and of some still more distant countries. The guns have calibres of 46 centimetres (18 in.) and 46 centimetres (18 in.), and are consequently designated 46-centimetre and 46-centimetre guns respectively. The length of the 46-centimetre gun is 11 1-2 metres (36 ft. 8 in.), and its weight 124,000 kilograms (120 tons). The projectile discharged by it is to weigh 1,150 kilograms (2,530 lbs., or rather more than 1 ton 2 cwt.), and the charge is to consist of 250 kilograms (550 lb.) of prismatic powder. Compared with this monster gun, the largest piece of ordnance in the English service, the 80-ton gun, is a puny weapon, as it can only fire a projectile weighing 1,700 lb., with a charge of 350 lb. of powder. With regard to the projectile and charge, the English 80-ton gun is, indeed, very similar to the new 46-centimetre Krupp piece; since this latter, which is 31 ft. 10 in. long, and weighs 72,000 kilograms (or 70 tons 14 cwt.), is to throw a projectile weighing 1,651 lb. (755 kilograms), with a charge of 385 lb. (175 kilograms) of powder.

The regulation prices of head-dress in the German army may interest some of our readers. They are taken from official notifications in current German papers. Infantry helmet, with electro-plate ornaments and chin-strap, for 1st Foot Guards, Railway Regiment, Guard Fusilier and Pioneer Battalions, 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 marks (a mark is equal to about 12 1-2 cents); white horse hair plume, 1-2 marks; black ditto, 1-3-4 marks; tube and socket, 1 mark. Helmet, Guard Dragons, 7 to 10 marks. Schako, Guard Uhlans, 10 to 12 marks; schako, Guard Jagers and Train, 6 to 7 marks; plume for above, 1 1-2 marks. Metal helmet,

Guard du Corps, 25 to 35 marks; ditto, Guard Cuirassiers, 20 to 25 marks; busby, with culpack, Guard Hussars, 7 marks; plume, 1 1-2 marks. In the line the prices are rather less: Metal helmet for Cuirassiers, 20 to 25 marks, as in the Guard; also schakos for Uhlans and busbies for Hussars. Dragoon helmets, if with electro-plate ornaments and scales, 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 marks; with brass, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 marks. Helmets for Grenadiers and Artillery, 6 1-2 to 7 marks; for other line infantry, 6 to 6 1-2 marks. Schakos for Rifles, 6 1-2 marks.

L'Avenir Militaire, of the 11th of March, contains a list of battles, the names of which are to be inscribed on the regimental colors and standards of the French Army. No regiment is permitted to inscribe more than four actions, and some few are unable to record any. The earliest is Jemmapes, 1792, and with the Mexican campaign of 1863 the records terminate. Some very doubtful French victories figure in the list.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that two regiments of foot guards and a brigade of artillery have lost so many officers by arrest that they have been obliged to draw officers from other regiments; 4,700 political prisoners were removed from Fort Petropavlovski in one night to other prisons.

The British Admiralty, pending some experiments which are shortly to be carried out, have issued instructions to the effect that during practice with heavy guns the use of gas checks must be discontinued on occasions when from the rolling of the ship, it is necessary to use wedge wad. They have also ordered that gas checks must be discontinued for the present in guns which are loaded by hydraulic machinery. The four 100-ton guns purchased of Sir William Armstrong and Co. by the British government are to be appropriated to the defence of Malta and Gibraltar, two to each station. They will be mounted behind earthworks, *en barbette*, and a plan has been devised by the Elswick firm whereby the loading of these monster guns can be effected under cover, by manual power. Eighty-one thousand dollars is to be paid for each gun.

THE Santiago correspondent of the *Chilian Times* writes as follows in reference to the war: "Assistance from all sides continues to pour in aid of the war. Lint and bandages, surgical instruments, fodder for horses, food for men, clothing, lead, cattle, ambulances—in fact, almost everything that can be imagined, are being liberally subscribed, with no signs of cessation. Volunteers are more numerous than there are arms to equip or instructors to drill, and an offer has been made to form a foreign legion here. If Peru should decide against us, I foresee there will be a greater increase in popular enthusiasm than ever, and that Power will find that she will have her hands full in her task of humbling this country."

THE best definition of a perfect hotel is an establishment which unites the luxury of a palace with the comforts of a home. Long effort would fail to give a more concise and fitting description of the "St. Nicholas," of New York, for a quarter of a century known in Europe and America as pre-eminent among its rivals. Never has it stood so high as under the management of the present proprietor, in point of cuisine, perfection of fittings and conveniences, and devoted attention to the tastes of guests. Terms are \$3.50 per day.

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THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND MARINES, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, is called to the fact of the payment now under act of Feb. 19, 1879, of three months extra pay as provided under act of July 19, 1848. Claims for same can be made through an agent, and would offer my services to all wishing. Very respectfully,

D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES.—At Greenwich, New York, on Thursday, May 1, 1879, the wife of Commodore A. K. Hughes, U. S. Navy, of a son.

O'CONNOR.—At Fort Brown, Texas, on Monday, April 21, 1879, to the wife of Lieutenant Charles M. O'Connor, 8th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

GAUBER—LUGENRELL.—On Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1879, at Christ Church, Fort Randall, Dakota Terr., by the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of Nebraska, SAMUEL H. GAUBER, Esq., of Vankton, Dakota, to HARRIET B. LUGENRELL, daughter of Colonel Colonel Pinkney Lugenebel, U. S. Army.

MONROE—DUNN.—April 30, 1879, at Washington, D. C., Lieutenant CHARLES C. MONROE, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to MARY L. DUNN, daughter of Brig.-General W. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate General U. S. Army.

STAFFORD—SMITH.—At Fort Wingate, N. M., by the Rev. T. F. Ealy, M. D., on the 17th of April, Lieutenant S. R. STAFFORD, R. Q. M. 15th Infantry, to Miss ALICE M. SMITH, of Lockport, N. Y.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HUMPHREYS.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday morning, April 24, REBECCA HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Army.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 821.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., April 28, 1879.

The following opinion of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army, having reference to one published in G. O. 82, of 1872, from this office, has been approved by the Secretary of War, by whose direction it is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, April 22, 1879.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to request that the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General published, as approved by the Secretary of War, in G. O. 82, War Department (A.-G. O.), of Aug. 29, 1872, of which a copy is enclosed, may be officially withdrawn and the approval revoked in General Orders.

This opinion holds that, on a reconvening, by a reviewing officer, of a Court-martial for a correction of its proceedings, witnesses previously called may be recalled and be heard to testify anew.

This opinion is not held by me, but the reverse.

The opinion itself states: "The adoption of the views herein expressed would innovate upon established custom; but I am inclined to believe that my predecessor could hardly have been aware how positively and almost uniformly all the authorities had declared against the proceeding. The American writers were certainly unanimous on the point. (See O'Brien, 380; Macomb, 69; De Hart, 204; Benét, 171; Coppée, 91; Digest of Opinions of J. A. G., 318, sec. 9; also V. L. Opinions of Atty. Gen., 201). In the English service the introduction of witnesses on revision is expressly forbidden by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, which declare, 'nor shall any additional evidence in respect of any charge on which the prisoner then stands arraigned be received by the court on any revision.'"

In the opinion referred to, a reference is indeed made to Pison's Manual (an English compilation of not the first authority), as stating that "former witnesses may be recalled" upon a revision. But Simmons (sec. 734, note 3), a recognized high authority, holds that this very re-examination of witnesses was prohibited by the provision cited of the Mutiny Act in 1830, and Clode (Military Law, etc., p. 167), a still later writer, states it as the existing law (1874), that Courts-martial cannot "recall evidence."

The object, in fact, of reconvening the court in such a case is to afford it an opportunity to reconsider the record for the purpose of correcting or modifying any conclusions thereon, and also to make any amendments of the record necessary to perfect the same. Anything like a reopening of the case is wholly foreign to the proceeding, and is at variance with the principle of prompt and final deliberation and action which is fundamental to the administration of military justice.

The question of the soundness of the opinion indicated has not indeed arisen in a specific case at present under consideration, but it is from time to time revived in the course of the review of cases by this Bureau, and now, in the recent publication of Lieut. Regan and Ives, I find the opinion and order cited and quoted as a part of our military law.

Believing that this opinion was issued under a misunderstanding, and that the same is erroneous and cannot be maintained without a risk of detriment to the interests of military justice and discipline, I have the honor, if my views are accepted, to request that the fact be published in orders, that the said opinion is not held by the Judge-Advocate-General, and that its approval is revoked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. DUNN, Judge-Advocate-General.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., May 1, 1879.

So much of G. O. 11, of 1879, from this office, as relates to the issue of post guard report books, is revoked. Requisitions for such books should be made upon the Adjutant-General of the Army, as directed in G. O. 82, of 1878.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 29, 1879.

Defines the limits of the Military Reservation of Fort Robinson, Neb.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 4, 1879.

Defines the limits of the Military Reservation of Fort Missoula, Montana.

The Secretary of War directs me to state, it would seem that G. O. 122, of 1874, from this office, was intended to separate the hospital rations from those of the men at the post, and to constitute the savings from them into a hospital fund; the medical officers should have the option to draw full rations of flour, or bread baked in the post bakery. In the latter alternative, the savings on flour should revert to the post fund (Letter A.-G. O., Aug. 21, 1878).

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Indianapolis, Ind.; for the purpose of examining the accounts of disbursing officers, and to inspect the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 44, May 7, M. D. M.).

Captain A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Corinth, Miss., Pittsburgh Landing and Memphis, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 78, May 8, D. S.).

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., is assigned to the charge of the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., relieving 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop, 13th Infantry (S. O. 79, May 12, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Charles K. Wlanc, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Neb., and will report to the C. O., Fort Washakie, W. T., for duty; A. A. Surg. Robert B. Grimes, now on duty at Fort Wash-

akie, W. T., will proceed to Fort Fetterman, W. T., for duty (S. O. 88, May 5, D. P.).

Asst. Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, member G. C.-M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 28 (S. O. 43, April 24, M. D. P.).

Surg. George M. Sternberg is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia and will report to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.; A. A. Surg. Charles S. DeGraw is assigned to temporary duty at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 42, April 19, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown is detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. instituted at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 78, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 94, May 6, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf will accompany the battalion of the 10th Infantry from Fort McKavett, to Austin, Texas—returning to his station on the completion of the duty (S. O. 95, May 7, D. T.).

Surg. Thomas A. McFarlin is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for duty as Attending Surgeon in New York City (S. O., May 8, W. D.). Surg. Thomas A. McFarlin is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon in N. Y. City (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

An Army Retiring Board having found Surg. J. F. Randolph, incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders, on account of disability, to take effect May 1, 1879 (S. O., May 7, W. D.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Thirty days, to apply for an extension of thirty days, on Surgeon's cert., Asst. Surg. V. Biart. Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 88, May 5, D. M.).

One month, Major Samuel A. Storror, Surg., Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 88, May 5, D. P.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major Wm. Smith, P. D., will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Forts Benton and Assiniboine, in addition to the payments heretofore ordered to be made by him for the muster of April 30, 1879 (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

Par. 1, S. O. 81, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, is modified so as to direct Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., to make the payment of troops at Fort Lyon, Colo., next after making the payment at Fort Lewis, Colo., and, after the payment at Fort Lyon, then to proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and pay the troops at that point (S. O. 89, May 7, D. M.).

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment on muster rolls of April 30, is made: Maj. Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, to pay at Vancouver Bks and Arsenal, Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major James P. Canby, to pay at Fort Townsend, the troops encamped near the Yakama, and Co. C, 21st Infantry, at Wallula or Priest Rapids, W. T. Major Wm. M. Maynadier, to pay at Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and Fort Colville, W. T. Major John B. Keifer, to pay at Umatilla Agency, Ore., Boise Bks, I. T., and Fort Harney, Ore. (S. O. 45, April 24, D. C.).

Major Wm. Smith, P. D., will proceed to, and pay the troops stationed at Forts Benton and Assiniboine, in addition to the payments heretofore ordered to be made by him for the muster of April 30, 1879 (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The leave of absence granted Cadet John F. Waters, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, extended to August 1, 1879 (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Hosp. Steward John F. Hemperly, now on temporary duty at Vancouver Bks. W. T., is assigned to duty at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 42, April 19, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward James Livingston, now on temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be dropped from the returns of Fort Randall, D. T., and will be sent to Fort Benton, M. T., for duty (S. O. 45, May 7, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, granted H. M. Fogg, Superintendent of National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 81, May 7, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward J. F. Keating, San Diego Bks, Cal., is discharged from the service of the United States, upon receipt of this order, at post where he is not entitled to travel pay (S. O. 110, May 9, A.-G. O.).

Hosp. Steward V. Dupont, relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and to report in person, at once, to the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty at that post. Upon arrival of Steward Dupont at Ft. Yuma, Hosp. Steward G. Ehrens will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and report to the C. O. thereof for duty (S. O. 55, May 1, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward Stephen L. Niles will proceed to Ft. Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., for duty (S. O. 73, May 8, D. E.).

As soon as the medical and hospital property at Ft. Gratiot, Mich., has been disposed of, the detachment of the 23d Infantry now there he Hosp. Steward E. D. Rogers will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty, relieving Pagan, Battery I, 3d Artillery, from acting Hosp. Steward, who will rejoin his battery at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 76, May 13, D. E.).

The following assignments and changes in the stations of Commissary Sergeants are made: Com. Sergt. Nathan W. Manning (recently appointed from Light Battery B, 4th Artillery) will proceed to

Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. James McHale, who will proceed to Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., for duty, relieving Com. Sergt. Charles Vernon, who will report in person to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty at that post. Com. Sergt. John Lutz (recently appointed from Sergeant, Co. H, 21st Infantry) will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash. T., for duty. Com. Sergt. John P. Jones, now at Savannah, Ga., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. Roberts who will report to the Com. Gen. of Subsistence, in Washington, D. C., for duty at the Subsistence Depot in Washington. Com. Sergt. Geo. A. Spangenberg, when his services are no longer required at Baton Rouge Bks, La., will proceed to New Orleans, La., and report to the Depot Com. of Subsistence for duty. Com. Sergt. John Ryan is relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will proceed to Fort Supply, Ind. T., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. James Salmon, who will proceed to the Depot at Cheyenne, Wyo. T., and relieve Com. Sergt. Patrick Sullivan. Sergt. Sullivan, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo. T., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Benjamin Sheldon on or before the date of expiration of his term of service, July 15, 1879. Com. Sergt. John Murphy, when his services are no longer required at Fort Gratiot, Mich., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty (S. O., May 13, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. P. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Salbeck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Vancouver Bks. W. T., in charge of 2d Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, all the recruits at his post for companies stationed at Forts Canby, Colville, Lapwai, Stevens, Townsend, Walla Walla, Coeur d'Alene, Camps near Yakima River, Howard, and Vancouver Bks (S. O. 43, April 24, M. D. P.).

Major John Green is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 37, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, vice Major George M. Sternberg, Surgeon, relieved (S. O. 43, April 21, D. C.).

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters, and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. R. E. I. Fort Keogh; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. T. Hall and 2d Lieut. C. F. Roe will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, for duty with detachment of recruits, now at that post, for the 2d Cav. (S. O. 46, May 9, D. D.).

Retired.—An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. James Egan incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service (S. O., May 9, D. D.).

Recruits.—The detachment of recruits 2d Cav., now at Fort Snelling, with the officers and enlisted men on duty with it, will proceed to Fort Keogh, and there be turned over to the C. O. 2d Cavalry, who will repair to that post to receive it, and then assign the recruits to companies, send them to their respective stations, and direct the officers and enlisted men on duty with the detachment to join their companies (S. O. 46, May 9, D. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel —.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; C. E. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Oscar Elting, further extended fifteen days (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 7th inst., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Mo., directing that the C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., send at once, to Vinita, I. T., two companies of the 4th Cav., fully equipped, and rationed for thirty days, for the purpose of expelling from the Indian Territory unauthorized intruders therein, are confirmed (S. O. 90, May 8, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. John Lee, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 95, May 7, D. T.).

Non-Com. Officers.—The existing furlough of Sergt. James M. Lewis, Co. F, is extended thirty days from June 1, 1879 (S. O. 89, May 7, D. M.).

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C. E. H. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; E. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.

We learn from Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav., now on duty in the city of New York as Recorder of the Retiring Board, that Fort McKinney, Wyo. T., (now in the course of construction) will be, when finished, one of the most desirable stations in the West. It is situated at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains, and beautifully located on the Clear Fork of Powder River, where it comes out of the mountains. In summer the climate is delightfully cool and pleasant. The stream (a mountain torrent) is fed by the melting snows, and is as cold as ice and as clear as crystal. The country abounds in game and the streams in the vicinity are filled with mountain trout. A sportsman's paradise, indeed. The garrison consists of four companies 5th Cavalry and three companies 9th Infantry, under the command of Col. Ver-

ling K. Hart, Major 5th Cavalry. The other officers stationed at Fort McKinney are—Co. C, 5th Cav.: Capt. Emil Adam, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler (absent), 2d Lieut. Henry J. Goldman; Co. E, 5th Cav.: Capt. George F. Price, 1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Co. K, 5th Cav.: Capt. Albert E. Woodson (on detached service), 1st Lieut. William C. Forbush, Post Adj., 2d Lieut. Fred. W. Foster; Co. A, 9th Inf.: Capt. William H. Jordan (on detached service), 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 2d Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb; Co. D, 9th Inf.: Capt. Michael J. Fitz Gerald, 1st Lieut. William B. Pease, 2d Lieut. John A. Baldwin (absent); Co. F, 9th Inf.: Capt. George B. Russell (on detached service), 1st Lieut. William W. Rogers, 2d Lieut. Douglas A. Howard; Co. K, 9th Inf.: Capt. Leonard Hay, 1st Lieut. Alphens H. Bowman, 2d Lieut. George Palmer; Capt. and Asst. Surg. Egon A. Koerner, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. R. Barnett (absent), Act. Asst. Surgeons A. J. Gray and J. J. Marston.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Buathuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury is appointed A. C. S., in the field (S. O. 53, April 28, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, from July 1, 1879, with permission to go beyond sea, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Neill (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—even days granted 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna is extended ten days (S. O. 53, April 26, D. A.).

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Daniel Griffen, Co. E (S. O. 53, April 28, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. E. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. B. Fuller is appointed J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 27, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

Capt. C. S. Hiley, A. D. C., will proceed, on public business, to Baxter Springs, Kansas, Chetopa, and such other points in Southeastern Kansas, as may be necessary in carrying out the instructions he has received. This duty performed, he will return to his station (S. O. 90, May 8, D. M.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. L. R. Hare is relieved as J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 27, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. A. H. Nave is relieved as J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 186, of 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 45, May 7, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Col. —Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. R. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.
* In the field.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Bradley will at once relieve 1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler of command of the 9th Cavalry Band at Fort Bayard, N. M., and carry out the provisions of par. 2, S. O. 39, from Hdqrs Dist. of N. Mex. Lieut. Tyler, upon recovery from his present illness, will join his company (I) at Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 43, May 3, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. Gustavus Valois (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Rejoin.—Capt. F. T. Bennett will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and there await return of his company (I) from duty in the field (S. O. 43, May 2, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; R. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.
† In the field.

Leave of Absence.—An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward temporarily incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence for six months, on account of disability, to take effect May 1, 1879 (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored Cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to the 10th Cav. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Frederick Meyer, Bat. I, is relieved from temporary duty as acting Hospital Steward at Fort Independence, and will rejoin his battery at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 76, May 13, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.
* On detached service in District of the Neuses.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Flatbush Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, having been summoned before a U. S. Circuit Court, to be held at No. 170 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th of May, 1879, as a witness in the case of John J. Corbett v. Horatio G. Gibson, will obey the summons (S. O. 75, May 10, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—Major Horatio G. Gibson, seven days (S. O. 73, May 6, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Cal.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. Harry C. Cushing, Edward Field, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, Charles A. L. Totten, Alexander B. Dyer, members, and 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, J. A. of G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 28 (S. O. 43, April 24, M. D. P.).

2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis will report at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia for temporary duty (S. O. 45, April 24, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Major Albion P. Howe, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 43, April 22, M. D. P.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft. Atlanta, Ga.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and J. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. E. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. H. Edmunds is relieved as a member, and appointed J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 136, of 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 45, May 7, D. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Cp. Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Ft. Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and J. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and I. C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of Fort Snelling will send the recruits of the 11th Inf., now at that post for Fort Custer, to Fort Keogh, under charge of 2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf. Upon arrival at Fort Keogh, Lieut. Byrne will proceed to join his station at Fort Buford. The C. O. of Fort Custer will send an officer, with transportation, to Fort Keogh to receive the detachment and to conduct it to its post (S. O. 46, May 9, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. J. P. Schindel, Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O. 45, May 7, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Ft. Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge will proceed to join his company at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; L. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley will proceed to Baxter Springs, Kas., under instructions which he will receive from the Lieut.-General Commanding the Division. Having performed the duties assigned him, Col. Bradley will return to Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 46, May 7, M. D. M.).

Captain G. B. Russell, A. D. C., A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. South, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at those places (S. O. 80, May 13, D. S.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Wayne, Mich.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

One company (E) of this regiment has arrived at Fort Wayne, Mich. The others are now probably en route to the Dept. of the East.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic order, of May 7, directing Capt. S. H. Lincoln to transfer his command to 1st Lieut. C. E. B. tistard, and return to Fort Griffin, Tex., is confirmed (S. O. 95, May 7, D. T.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, D. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 43, May 6, M. D. M.).

Leave Extended.—Col. William H. Wood, Fort Bennett, D. T., one month (S. O. 47, May 13, M. D. M.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Hucker, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas Byrne will proceed to Hackberry, Mineral Park, A. T., and such other places as may be necessary, under instructions from the Commanding General (S. O. 53, April 28, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Change of Station.—Capt. W. M. Waterbury, Baton Rouge Bks, La., will take station with his company (F) at Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 80, May 13, D. S.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop is relieved from the charge of the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La. (S. O. 79, May 12, D. S.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs will report on Wednesday the 28th of May to the President of the Retiring Board, in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 36, May 2, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. H. Conrad, eleven months (S. O., May 13, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Carlin, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, is assigned to temporary duty in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. U. H. Greene is relieved as member G. C. M. appointed to meet at Columbus Bks, O., by S. O. 246, Nov. 13, 1878, from the War Dept. (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, 1st Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 44, May 5, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—(Changing station.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Williams, A. A. Q. M., McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta and Andersonville, Ga., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 79, May 13, D. S.).

Recruits.—So much of par. 14, S. O. 107, May 6, 1879, from the War Dept., as directs a detachment of recruits for the 18th Inf. to be sent to Bismarck, Dak., is amended so as to direct them to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., May 12, W. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Col. C. H. Smith will proceed to Coffeyville, Ark. City, and Wichita, Kas., on public business. 1st Lieut. George H. Cooke, Adj., will accompany Col. C. H. Smith on the above journey; he is ordered to make (S. O. 87, May 3, D. M.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Srgt.-Major Joseph Everts, recently appointed, now at Fort Elliott, Tex., will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to his Regimental Commander for duty (S. O. 88, May 5, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel —Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Ore.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; C. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce will report by letter to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—En route to Department of Texas.

Change of Station.—Capt. Charles A. Webb and 2d Lieut. Edward W. Casey are authorized to await at Chicago, Ill., the arrival of their companies en route from their present stations to the Indian Territory (S. O. 46, May 9, M. D. M.).

Upon the arrival in Chicago, Ill., of the Battalion of four companies of the 22d Inf., now en route from Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich., the C. O. thereof will report by telegraph to the Commanding General Dept. of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and proceed with his command to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., or such other points as may be designated by the Department Commander aforesaid (S. O. 48, May 13, M. D. M.).

Detached Service.—Major Alfred L. Hough will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Commanding General Dept. of the Missouri, for duty (S. O. 46, May 9, M. D. M.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. K. North Fork of the Canadian; I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. John B. Nixon will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O., May 7, W. D.).

1st Lieut. A. C. Markley is detailed a member G. C. M. appointed to meet at Columbus Bks, Ohio, by S. O. 246, Nov. 13, 1878, from the War Dept. (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, four months (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.
† In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, for temporary special duty (S. O. 91, May 2, D. T.).

Company Garden.—Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav., commanding Fort Halleck, Nev., is appointed a Board to determine the amount of compensation which should be paid by Co. G, 8th Inf., to Co. H, 12th Inf., for the

garden to which it succeeded at Fort Halleck. The labor expended upon the garden as well as the price of the seed, and the proceeds therefrom, will be considered in determining the amount for which Co. G stands indebted (S. O. 42, April 22, M. D. P.)

TARGET PRACTICE.—The following recapitulation of target practice in the Department of Texas, compiled from company reports for the month of March, is hereby announced:

(RANGE, 100 YARDS.)—BY REGIMENT.	
Best. 25th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 88.07. Per cent. of score, 61.36.	Worst. 24th Infantry. 86.13. 56.18.
BY COMPANY.	
Co. E, 25th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 99.61. Per cent. of score, 73.07.	Co. C, 24th Infantry. 87.77. 31.55.
BY INDIVIDUAL.	
Corporal William West, Co. F, 10th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 100. Per cent. of score, 95.38.	Private Louis B. Bergin, Battery G, 2d Artillery. 20. 08.
(RANGE, 200 YARDS.)—BY REGIMENT.	
25th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 75.73. Per cent. of score, 50.47.	8th Cavalry. 77.73. 47.25.
BY COMPANY.	
Co. E, 24th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 95.36. Per cent. of score, 61.73.	Battery E, 2d Artillery. 54.81. 31.40.
BY INDIVIDUAL.	
Private William Hale, Co. R, 8th Cavalry. 1st Sergeant Clarence F. Brown, Battery E, 3d Artillery. Private Peter W. James, Co. C, 24th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 100. Per cent. of score, 80.	Private Edward Steward, Co. M, 10th Cavalry. Musician Smith Richards, Battery E, 2d Artillery. Private William McGrath, Battery E, 3d Artillery. Private Martin McGrath, Battery E, 2d Artillery. Private L. Allen, Co. K, 24th Infantry. Per cent. of hits, 0. Per cent. of score, 0.

(Circular 17, April 30, D. T.)

The following is announced as the best shots at target practice in the Dept. Arizona, for the months of January and February, as shown by latest reports received from company commanders:

6th Cavalry.—A and E, no report received. B, Private Charles Lewis, 100 yards, 122 out of 150. C, Private James Ensor, 100 yards, 24 out of 25; at 400 yards, 14 out of 25. D, Private John H. Brown, at 400 yards, 10 out of 175. F, Farrier William Hayes, 200 yards, 51 out of 75. G, First Sergeant Louis C. Hartman, 200 yards, 35 out of 50; 100 yards, 42 out of 50. H, Private Peter W. Enner, 100 yards, 30 out of 25; 200 yards, 28 out of 50; 300 yards, 31 out of 50. I, First Sergeant Z. T. Woodall, 300 yards, 64 out of 150; 400 yards, 61 out of 100. K, Private Jeremiah Troobig, 400 yards, 62 out of 100. L, Corporal Daniel G. Harvey, 100 yards, 123 out of 150; 500 yards, 31 out of 50. M, Private George Clinton, 300 yards, 36 out of 50; 400 yards, 32 out of 50.

12th Infantry.—B, Private Adelbert Andrews, 200 yards, 154 out of 225. F, First Sergeant Edward Davis, 150 yards, 84 out of 100; 200 yards, 156 out of 200. I, Private A. Newland, 100 yards, 18 out of 25; 200 yards, 98 out of 125.

12th Infantry.—A, Private Randolph Petty, 300 yards, 61 out of 100; B, Sergeant David Kearney, 250 yards, 65 out of 100. Sergeant Thomas McGuire, 100 yards, 108 out of 300. C, First Sergeant James P. Sherry, 400 yards, 108 out of 300. D, Private Edward Atman, 400 yards, 134 out of 200. E, Private George Minard, 300 yards, 53 out of 100. F, Corporal James Flanagan, 100 yards, 84 out of 100; 300 yards, 55 out of 100. G, First Sergeant Daniel Donovan, 300 yards, 70 out of 175; 500 yards, 48 out of 100. H, Private Ferdinand Ash, 200 yards, 86 out of 120. I, Corporal John Smith, 300 yards, 131 out of 300. K, Private Sylvester E. Drew, 100 yards, 80 out of 100; 200 yards, 133 out of 200. (G. O. 9, April 21, D. Arizona.)

Major-General McDowell, in Circular of April 25, 1879, from headquarters Division of the Pacific, invites attention to Ordinance Note 99, dated February 24, 1879, in regard to premature explosions and consequent accidents resulting from forcing tight fitting shells into rifles by violently closing the breechblock. Refilled shells being largely used in target practice, are often found to fit tightly, and great care should be exercised to give the rifle a safe inclination when loading with the refilled shells, and to load only at the firing point.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE CAPTURE OF LITTLE WOLF.

Fuller details of the capture of Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Cabin Creek, by Lieut. Clark, of the 3d Cavalry, with about a hundred men, show it to have been a most creditable and completely successful exploit. The affair has been already described in the JOURNAL of May 3. The captures included 7 Springfield rifles and carbines, 8 Sharp's rifles, 1 muzzle loading rifle, 3 Winchester repeating rifles, 8 Colt's revolvers, 2 Smith and Wesson revolvers, and 1 Remington revolver. Thirty-three warriors were in the party that surrendered. The following commendatory order tells its own story:

First Lieutenant W. B. Clark, 2d Cavalry, through the Commanding Officer, Fort Keogh:

I am instructed by Brigadier General Terry, commanding the Department, to convey to you an expression of his great commendation of the energy, skill, perseverance and excellent judgment displayed by you recently in command of troops on in the Yellowstone, Powder, and Little Missouri rivers, while engaged in operations resulting in the capture by you of Little Wolf's band of hostile Cheyenne Indians. To you, to the officers and men, and to the scouts and interpreters, both Sioux and Cheyenne, of your command, the general extends his earnest thanks for admirable service successfully performed despite adverse circumstances of arctic weather, broken and inhospitable ground and swollen streams. The general has commended the conduct of yourself and command to higher authority.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE D. ROGUES, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

A new paper despatch from Helena, M. T., May 8, says: Lieut. Krantz's detachment of twenty mounted infantry, which left Benton about the middle of April to hunt for Sioux war parties, had their horses, 30 in number, stampeded, May 4, by the Indians, who fired a volley into the sleeping camp, wounding three friendly Indians. Lieut. Loder, 7th Infantry, was to leave Benton May 13 on an extended scout after the Uncaspa Sioux reported in Judith Basin.

Judge E. S. Dundy, of the U. S. District Court, Nebraska, has decided as follows, on the writ of habeas corpus to release "Standing Bear" and party, who were returning to the Indian Territory in charge of a military force:

First—That an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and has, therefore, the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a Federal court and before a Federal Judge in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of the authority of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution or laws.

Second—That Gen. Crook, the respondent, being commander of the Military Department of the Platte, has custody of the relations under color of the authority of the United States and in violation of the laws thereof.

Third—That no rightful authority exists for removing by force any of these Poncas to the Indian Territory, as Gen. Crook has been directed to do.

Fourth—Indians have the inherent right of expatriation, as well as the more fortunate white race, and have the inalienable right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness so long as they obey laws and do not trespass on unforbidden ground.

Fifth—Being restrained of liberty under color of the authority of the United States and in violation of the laws thereof, the relations must be discharged from custody, and it is so ordered.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of these Indians in conformity to this decision.

Directions, however, have been given to carry the case of the Poncas to a higher court, as is obviously necessary, since acquiescence in Judge Dundy's decision would menace the entire reservation system, rendering the stay of tribes on their assigned lands merely voluntary instead of compulsory, and thus making a chaos of our whole Indian policy.

Our troops, under the command of Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, colonel 19th Infantry, are reported to have been successful in stopping the raid upon the Indian territory in opposition to the President's proclamation.

A CONFEDERATE monument at Columbia, S. C., was unveiled May 13, in the presence of 25 companies of cavalry, infantry, artillery and veterans, a salute of eleven guns being fired. Gen. John S. Preston, the orator of the day, delivered a patriotic oration.

REPORTS OF STATION.—In future all officers of this command, serving within the Department of the Missouri, when leaving their stations under orders or "on leave," will report the dates of departure and return, through their commanding officers, to these headquarters. (G. O. 6, May 6, D. M.)

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To Hugh Reilly, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a projectile for rifled guns. The shot has both a front and rear fin-socket, either of which may be removed separately by uncrowding the securing device. To Lincoln A. Merriam, of New York, for a projectile having the tapering front point described, and the central projection tapering to a point at the rear, having a less base diameter than the base of the bullet, constructed and arranged in the manner and for the use set forth, also having the flat spiral sides carried spirally forward, on the top to the axial point of the projectile. To W. H. Wright, of Rochester, and G. L. Thorne, of Buffalo, N. Y., for targets and target stands.

ARMS FOR OFFICERS.—In Circular of April 28, 1879, Gen. McDowell publishes the views of the Chief of Ordnance on General Orders No. 4, current series, from the headquarters of the Army (published in JOURNAL of February 8, 1879, p. 471), in regard to issue of arms to officers. These views are as follows:

General Orders No. 4, referred to, was drafted in this office, and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance published by the Secretary of War. It was drafted in its present phraseology to guard against the making of such issues as this now under consideration. The order says nothing about surplus arms, and it must be taken for granted that if there are no others available in the company for such purposes, the officer will have to go without. It is not expected that each officer will under the order provide himself with an arm, but only in cases of emergency, when his proper arms are not sufficient for the duty he has to perform. Again, a revolver is no more a part of the artillery company's outfit than is a carbine, and the issue of a revolver to the company was one not authorized by any order. The meaning of General Order No. 4 is this: that if an officer of cavalry should be unable to provide himself with the necessary arms with which to perform his duty, the Government will allow him to use a carbine, or a revolver, or both. In like manner, an infantry or artillery officer can use a rifle, these being the arms with which his troops are armed, but under no circumstances could a rifle be furnished the cavalry officer, nor a carbine or revolver the infantry or artillery officer. The revolver, holster, and revolver cartridges will be recalled.

MIDSHIPMAN AUGUSTUS F. FECHTLER, U. S. Navy, was reported at the Grand Hotel, Paris, last week; Major and Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., U. S. Army, and wife, were reported in Paris, France, last week.

REV. DAVID WILLS, of the District of Columbia, was, May 13, nominated to be post chaplain in the Army.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending May 14, 1879: Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Infantry; Lieut. O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Ch. Harkins, 2d Infantry; Capt. C. B. Atwood, Q. M. D.; Capt. Jno. A. Darling, Artillery; Col. P. Hagner, Ordnance Corps; Major J. C. Tidball, 2d Artillery; Capt. J. Egan, retired; Lieut. F. K. Upham, 1st Cavalry; Col. S. Casey, retired; Lieut. C. A. Postley, 3d Artillery.

DR. R. H. McCARTHY, U. S. N., has been appointed one of the resident physicians at the Blockley Armshouse, Philadelphia, for six months.

COLONEL ROBT. L. KILPATRICK, U. S. A., was a passenger on board the Cunard steamer *Abyssinia*, which sailed for Liverpool May 14.

GEN. CHAS. S. MERSHANT, whose service in the Army, commencing in 1814, antedates that of any living officer, is now residing at Carlisle, Penn., where he has just returned from a visit to Astoria, N. Y.

A HANDSOME monument to the memory of Captains Drum and Smead, and 1st Lieut. Benjamin, has been recently erected at West Point, by their comrades of the 4th U. S. Artillery. Capt. Drum and Lieut. Benjamin fell at the Bela Gale, City of Mexico, and Captain Smead died at Fortress Monroe, Va., soon after his return from service in Mexico.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Tallapoosa arrived at Washington May 11.

THE Powhatan sailed from Norfolk, May 9, for Port Royal.

THE Vandalia arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, April 30, and sailed May 3d for Aspinwall.

THE Canonicus arrived at Pensacola, May 12, from New Orleans, and proceeded to the Quarantine station.

THE President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in conducting experiments as to the best method of propelling and steering the torpedo boat Alarm.

THE Hartford was reported at Montevideo, April 13th. The Essex left Montevideo, April 9, for the mouth of the River Plate to prosecute further surveys, soundings, etc. The cadet midshipmen of this vessel—T. M. Brumby, J. H. Oliver and W. S. Benson—will leave by next opportunity for the purpose of passing their examination.

THE Board of Naval Engineers, appointed at the request of the Naval Board of Health to decide upon a plan for a refrigerating ship, or refrigerating machinery for disinfecting purposes, entered upon its deliberations, May 9. Fourteen inventors submitted plans and specifications representing four different systems of refrigeration.

THE marine General Court-martial, which convened in Boston, April 8, was adjourned May 8, but not dissolved, and the non-resident members returned to their stations for duty, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Captain H. B. Lowry was detached from the court on account of illness in his family.

THE Imperial German corvette *Nympha*, Captain Sattig, arrived at Norfolk from the West Indies, Tuesday morning, May 6. Captain Sattig called officially on the admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron, Commodore Creighton, commanding the Norfolk station, Captains Gillis, of the Powhatan, and Bunce of the Marion, and the visits were returned by them.

PASSED ASST. SURG. JNO. W. ROSS, U. S. N., has been nominated for advancement ten numbers in rank, for extraordinary heroism during the yellow fever epidemic. If confirmed, this meritorious act restores him to his original position in the Navy, which he lost in consequence of ill health, and puts him at the head of the class of his date.

THE Gettysburg, at Genoa, has probably been sold at auction. She was duly surveyed and was advertised to be sold at Genoa May 8. Lieut. Comdr. Goringe and Passed Asst. Paymaster Tarbell, late of the Gettysburg, are to return to the United States by mail steamer. Rear Adml. Howell was at Villefranche April 29, and expected to leave immediately for Genoa in the Trenton.

THE Nautical Almanac for 1882 is now in press at the Government Printing Office, greatly improved, in accordance with the recommendations of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed to examine and report on it. The cost of preparing "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1882" will be \$22,500, which does not include the cost of printing.

COMMODORE JOHN C. BRAUMONT, the new commandant at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, assumed command on Thursday, May 8, at eleven o'clock A. M. He was received at the landing by Captain Jonathan Young, who had been in command of the yard since the death of Commodore Guest, and all the officers of the yard and the marine corps in full uniform. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Navy-yard, and another from the Plymouth in the lower harbor.

BIDS for supplying rations to the marines at Portsmouth, Charlestown, and the other Navy-yards, from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, were to be opened at Boston on the 10th of June. H. W. Hall has now the contract for supplying every station, receiving per hundred rations, \$14.84 at Portsmouth, \$15 at Charlestown, \$14.70 at Brooklyn, \$15 at League Island, \$13.40 at Washington, \$14.50 at Gosport, \$14.70 at Annapolis, and \$17.34 at Mare Island, California. Peter Higgins's bid last year for supplying the Charlestown station was \$15.19.

THE Secretary of the Navy moved into his new quarters on Thursday, May 8, and the entire force of his immediate office followed him on Friday and Saturday. All the bureaus are now located in the new building, with the exception of the Bureau of Navigation, which occupies the rooms in the old building immediately under those formerly occupied by it. The Examining Boards have taken the rooms formerly occupied by the Secretary of the Navy. The Signal Office remains in the old building opposite the Bureau of Navigation, and the remainder of the rooms on the second floor will be occupied by a por-

tion of the Hydrographic Office. The lower and third floors will be taken possession of by the War Department.

SPEAKING OF LIFE SAVING apparatus, the *N. Y. Herald* says: "The invention of Captain Jouett and Commander Hoff, both of the United States Navy, seems well adapted to supply the want of a reliable means of communicating with the shore under the most adverse circumstances. It is well known that the current, wave or wind force that carries a ship on a lee shore will also carry any light material set afloat from her. The Jouett and Hoff safety buoy is nothing more or less than a floating reel on which a life line is wound. This is fitted with a shield that catches the force of the waves and wind and drives the gradually unwinding reel or drum ashore, and by its peculiar shape anchors it in the sand. The advantage of this method lies in the fact that it is wholly automatic, and may be launched at night as well as day, in storm as well as in moderate weather. From the endorsements received, the invention is regarded with much favor by the naval authorities at Washington."

THE *N. Y. Sun* quotes Captain Barrett, who formerly commanded the *Plymouth*, as saying of the appearance of the yellow fever on board of her: "In my opinion it is due to the dry rot, which appeared in several parts of the ship, particularly near the galleys, where the heat is at times, in Indian climate, intense. In a dry climate the dry rot would cause the wood to crumble when pressed between the fingers, but in a damp climate it becomes spongy and absorbs the foul air of the ship, which is generated when the hoods are placed over the hatchways. Though the *Plymouth* is better ventilated than other vessels of her class, yet the ventilation is faulty. The air ports are too small, and there is not sufficient height between decks. With properly built ships there can be no trouble; such ships as are detailed in the English navy for squadrons in the East and West Indies, high between decks, with large air ports which can be caulked at sea, and with smaller air ports in the centre to open and shut at pleasure. The galley should be on the upper deck. Then there should be rotation in the duties of the squadrons; that is, divide the cruise so that a vessel will be one year in the West Indies and on our coast, one year in the Mediterranean, and one year in the South American and Pacific stations. There should be bath tubs on the berth deck, so that the men need not have to wash on the spar deck in all weather; a change in the issuing of rations, which are not so good now as they were thirty years ago. Salt pork and beans three times a week are hardly food for men in hot climates. Too little thought has been given to Jack's stomach; nor can I say that officer messes have improved. I have not the least doubt the Department would cause an investigation into this subject if properly recommended to do it?" "What is the present condition of the Navy, Captain?" "I cannot answer that; for it conflicts with the rules of the blue book, which, you know, contains the regulations by which we are guided in our official duties."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAY 9.—Chief Engineer George H. White, to the Wachusett, at Boston.
MAY 10.—Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldridge, to the Michigan, at Erie, Pa.
MAY 12.—Surgeon George H. Cooke, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the 2d June.
Passed Assistant Paymasters John R. Carmody and J. B. Redfield, to examination for promotion.
MAY 13.—Assistant Engineer N. H. Landin, to duty in connection with the trial of the *Miantonomah*.
Assistant Paymaster Casander L. Lewis, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.
MAY 14.—Captain John G. Walker, Commanders Jas. O'Kane, Henry B. Robeson, Chas. McGregor, Theodore F. Kane and Alfred Hopkins, Lieutenant-Commanders A. G. Caldwell and A. H. Wright, Lieutenants Samuel Belden, George C. Reller, W. W. Mead, W. W. Gillpatrick, James K. Cogswell, William Wm. A. Hadden, Henry O. Handy, and Master F. S. Hotchkiss, to Newport, R. I., on the 2d June for instruction in torpedo service.
MAY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. O'Neill, to ordnance duty at the Navy yard, Boston.

DETACHED.

MAY 9.—Commander T. F. Kane has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Alliance* on the 31st January last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Carmody has reported his return home, having been detached from duty at Honolulu on the 1st April, and ordered to settle accounts.
Assistant Paymaster Read Frazer, from the Rio Bravo on the 15th April, and ordered to settle accounts.
MAY 10.—Cadet Midshipmen Hiram Taylor, Horace M. Witzel, James P. Parker, Russell C. Paris, Alfred Jeffries, Herbert O. Dunn and Jonathan K. Brice have reported their return home, having been detached from the Hartford, South Atlantic Station on the 12th April, and have been ordered to report at the Academy on the 5th June next for examination for graduation.
MAY 12.—Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the 2d June, and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 13.—Paymaster John H. Stevenson, from duty connected with the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and to continue on duty as Paymaster of the Navy-yard, New York.
Assistant Engineer J. S. K. Reeves, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 19th May, and ordered to the Fort on the 20th.
Cadet Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, from the *Fortune* on the 29th May, and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 14.—Lieutenant Giles B. Harber, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 2d June.
Assistant Engineer J. R. Edwards, from the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Assistant Engineer J. B. Lawrence, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to the *Pensacola* per steamer of May 20.
Naval Constructor Edward Marit, from special duty on the 31st May, and ordered to duty at New London, Conn., on the 2d June.
Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, from the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 31st May, and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Naval Constructor George Mallett, from the Navy-

yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Foaster, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 2d June.
Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 2d June.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant Benjamin S. Richards, from the Franklin, and granted sick leave.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen A. S. Cooke and John Taylor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Ensign B. T. Walling for thirty days.
To Captain Wm. K. Mayo for one year from July 2 next, with permission to leave the United States.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Ensign N. R. Usher, to remain attached to the Jamestown instead of reporting for duty on board the *Alaska*, upon falling in with that vessel.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending May 14, 1879:
Pasquale Lafranca, first class musician, April 19, U. S. S. Trenton, Villafranca, France.
John Davis, seaman, May 5, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
John Culien, marine, May 7, Naval Hospital, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

MAY 5.—First Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, from duty at the Washington Barracks, and ordered to report for duty at Portsmouth, N. H., to command the marine guard on board the *Kearsarge*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To First Lieutenant Wm. J. McDonald, of the Marine Corps, and on its expiration his resignation accepted, to take effect from September 1, 1879.
To Major Green C. Goodloe for two weeks from May 8.

REVOKED.

The order detaching Captain R. S. Collum from duty as member of Board of Inspection, and to report to Admiral Porter for that duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain John W. Forney has been granted permission to report at Newport, R. I., on the 2d June next for attendance on the course of torpedo instruction.

REAR-ADMIRAL PARROTT.

WE regret to announce that a veteran naval officer, Enoch G. Parrott, rear-admiral on the retired and reserved list, died very suddenly of heart disease, Saturday evening, May 10, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where he had been living for several months. The Admiral was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 27, 1815, and entered the Navy as midshipman Dec. 10, 1831, just after reaching the age of 16. He served on the *Bozer* and the *Natchez*, of the Brazil squadron, and then at the Boston yard, where June 15, 1837, he was promoted to be passed midshipman. Sept. 8, 1841, he received his lieutenantancy, after being engaged in surveying duty on the brig *Consort*; and under Commodore Perry, he took part with distinction, in 1843, in the attacks on the coast settlements of West Africa. He was at that time on the *Saratoga*. On the *Congress*, he served in the Pacific squadron, and afterwards in the Mexican war. He was with Fremont on the expedition from Monterey to Los Angeles, and in the engagements resulting in the capture of Guaymas and Mazatlan. The officers and men of the *Congress* were thanked by the President and the Navy Department. Next, Lieut. Parrott served successively on the *Boston*, *St. Louis*, and *St. Mary's*, partly in home and partly in foreign squadrons; and afterwards at the Naval Observatory and on special duty.

As he was ten years in rising to the grade of lieutenant, so he was ten more in getting beyond it. Not until 1861 was he made commander. With that rank, he took part in the expedition which destroyed the Norfolk Navy yard. In command of the *Perry*, he captured the *Savannah*. In command of the *Augusta*, he took part in Dupont's engagement at Port Royal, and also in the engagement with the Confederate rams that made their sortie from Charleston, Jan. 13, 1863, the *Augusta* being under the fire of the forts. In command of the iron clad *Canonicus* he engaged Howlett's battery and the Confederate iron clads on James River in the summer of 1864. In command of the iron clad *Monadnock* he took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. July 25, 1866, he rose to be captain, and had charge of the receiving ship *Boston*. In 1869, he had charge of the Portsmouth yard, and next year was promoted to be commodore. He was commandant at the Mare Island yard in 1871, was assigned to the Asiatic Station in 1872, was commissioned as rear admiral Nov. 8, 1873, and was retired, on his own application, under the 40 years' consecutive service law. His sea service had amounted to 21 1/2 years, and his shore or other duty to about 13 1/2, while for ten years he had been unemployed.

Rear Admiral Parrott was a bachelor, and had been wont for some years to pass his winters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his summers at Portsmouth. For years, also, his health had broken down; he had had partial paralysis of the side and limbs, and not unnaturally his mind had showed some symptoms of being affected. The Thursday before he died, he had complained of neuralgic pains around his heart. On Saturday evening, he was found, by a servant, in the toilet-room of the hotel, in a sitting posture, his head fallen on his breast. He was placed on his bed and a physician summoned, who pronounced him already dead. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict

of death from disease of the heart. His body was taken to Portsmouth for interment. There a sister resides, while a brother is now in Chicago. Rear-Admiral Parrott was a cousin of Robert Parker Parrott, the inventor of the gun bearing his name. His father was a merchant of Portsmouth, and his uncle, John T. Parrott, was at one time United States Senator from New Hampshire.

The funeral of the Rear-Admiral was solemnized on Wednesday, May 14, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth. The six pall-bearers were Commodores Beaumont, commanding the station, and Pickering, of the retired and reserved list, Medical Inspector Burbank, and three civilians. Eight marines detailed from the yard carried the coffin. In accordance with the frequently expressed wishes of the dead officer, the ceremonies were of the simplest character, and his body was laid in the private burial ground of St. John's Church.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 12, 1879.

TO-DAY three weeks the annual examination of the cadets at the Naval Academy begins. One of the chapters of the history of the examination is the recital of resignations of the indolent and inefficient who have been weighed and found wanting, and are humanely allowed by a merciful Government this loop-hole of escape, rather than to be ingloriously bulletined in the Navy Register—"dropped."

The educated youth who desires to enter the competitive lists for cadet engineers at the Naval Academy in September, need not be alarmed at his want of practical knowledge in steam. Here is how the marks in each branch are graded: English studies, 100; algebra, 80; arithmetic, 80; natural philosophy, geometry, and steam, 40 each; drawing, 20. Total, 400. A candidate who secures, in the aggregate, a mark of 250, is sure to be among the successful twenty-five.

The destination of the practice squadron of the Naval Academy this summer is still an official mystery, though hints of Madeira and England are broadly made. Officers are already being detailed for the *Constellation*, which arrived here Friday from Norfolk, where she had been undergoing repairs.

Last week we had a naval case in the Court of Appeals here. Rear-Admiral John L. Worden was sued by Prof. Bernard Maurice for money due for alleged professional services in the Admiral's family. The Admiral denied that he was indebted as alleged, and to make short work of the unpleasant case, I presume, his lawyers pleaded the statute of three years' limitation in bar. The plaintiff, Maurice, claimed that the defendant has no right to count the time that he served as superintendent of the Naval Academy, or whilst he was at sea, he being constructively out of the State of Maryland. The defendant, Worden, held the reverse. The court below found for Admiral Worden, and the Court of Appeals has not decided the case yet.

Lieut. Theodor Porter's orders detaching him from the experimental battery have been revoked, and he continues in command of the same. The class of cadet midshipmen of 1876, who finished their academic course of four years, and afterwards performed two years' service at sea, will report for examination on June 5 for graduation to the grade of midshipmen. Candidates for cadet midshipmen will report on the 11th of June.

Surgeon Geo. L. Winslow, U. S. N., is proposed as a detail on the *Constellation* for the summer cruise.

Asst. Paymaster N. C. McDonald, U. S. N., reported at the Naval Academy on Saturday, May 10, for duty on the steamer *Mayflower*.

The usual practical exercises took place Saturday, May 10, at the Naval Academy. The midshipmen generally were on the *Dals*, sailing in the bay; the iron-clad *Nantuxet* was out with sections of cadet midshipmen and engineers; others of the engineers were in the drawing room under Passed Asst. Engineers Jones and Kafer.

The officers and cadets of the Naval Academy had a game of base ball on Saturday, and the youngsters had no more respect for their superiors than to beat them badly.

MARINE GUARD.

Captain G. P. Houston, commanding the marines here, is a popular officer.

Private Marine Higgins went to sleep on his post here, and, it is expected, that he will be court-martialled.

The Marine Guard of the Naval Academy gave a military hop at the Assembly Rooms on Monday evening, which was largely attended by citizens, and a portion of the Governor's Guards of Annapolis in uniform.

Among the recent arrivals in New York is that of Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of the French army, and late of our Army, who came over from Paris shortly before the death of his grandmother, the late Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore. He has since been joined by his wife and children.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending May 14, 1879: Army.—Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. D.; Chas. Corkins and wife; Major J. C. Tidball, 2d Artillery; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Q. M. D.; Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery; Lieut. F. R. Upham, 1st Cavalry. Navy.—Lieut. U. Sebre; Dr. S. W. Battle; Capt. S. P. Quackenbush; Lieut. A. B. Speyers; Lieut. R. C. Derby; Commander A. P. Cooke; Midshipman A. Jeffries; Midshipman H. M. Witzel; Midshipman J. K. Brice; Lieut. A. Converse; Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses; Lieut. Commander J. Bishop; Dr. Wm. Houston; Commander F. H. Baker.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

The military cause celebrates of New York Harbor—Corbett v. Gibson—came up again in the U. S. District Court, Judge Benedict's (170 Montague street, Brooklyn), Monday, May 11. Major-Gen. Hancock, Gen. Arnold, Major Gardner, and others of the Army were present, under subpoena; but, as Gen. Gibson was unable to be present, the case was postponed until Monday, June 2. In the meantime Judge Benedict will render a decision as to the propriety of officers of the Government being required to produce in court the official record of their officers.

The London *Iron* is republishing in successive numbers the very valuable monograph on the heat of the Comstock Mines, read at the Chattanooga meetings of Engineers, 1878, by Prof. John H. Church, of the Ohio State College, Columbus, O. Prof. Church examined the Comstock Mine in connection with the Wheeler survey, and his paper was read by permission of Lieut. Wheeler.

The Washington *Capital* says: "Admiral Alexander Murray U. S. N., a bluff old sea-dog, was fined \$5 and costs in the police court last Friday for an assault on Jesse Miller, a young man of aristocratic connections. The assault was made last Tuesday. The Admiral and his son-in-law, Lieut. Taunt, were in an alley inspecting some horses. The Lieutenant had a blooded dog, which, during its rambles about the alley, was struck on the leg with a stone, and came back to the Lieutenant yelping with pain and limping on three legs. The irate Lieutenant, burning to avenge the outrage, began to abuse some colored coachmen who were disporting themselves on the sunny side of a stable. Young Miller appeared as the champion of the colored race, and drew the Lieutenant's fire from the coachmen to himself. The Lieutenant aimed a blow with his fist at Miller's head, which Miller evaded; at the same time, with a double-action only secured by constant practice, kicking and punching at the Lieutenant. The Admiral arrived upon the scene about this time, and seeing a possible serious conflict between the naval and civil authorities in prospect, settled the trouble by bringing his cane down with a sturdy wack on the head of young Miller. The result was a warrant. The Admiral stood up before Judge Snell, Friday, and received the sentence of the court with meek submission." We think the Admiral got his five dollars' worth.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* of May 4 says: Col. T. M. K. Smith, of the 23d Infantry, a week ago was journeying from the cantonment in the Indian Territory to Fort Leavenworth by way of Wichita. Near Beaver Creek his ambulance was stopped by a number of people, who were encamped in wagons near by. He was informed that the party was on its way to Leadville, and that one of their party had died, and the body was to be buried that day. The wife of the dead man was of the party, and she could not bear the idea of committing the body of her husband to the ground without having a burial ceremony repeated over the corpse. She was an Episcopalian, and it was her wish that the burial rites of that church be repeated. The Colonel, true to his natural instincts, acquiesced in this, and although he had no book and could find none in the party, he repeated such of the ceremony as he could from memory, his impressive delivery adding much to the solemnity of the occasion. Into the grave upon the lonely prairie the body of the deceased was laid, with two rude boards marking the spot, and, as the camp of the emigrants was broken and the long line of wagons stretched out towards the setting sun, the woman who had buried the bright, happy hopes of life in the little heap of dirt gave the hand of the Colonel a final grasp in token of gratitude, and the parties separated on their various ways.

REPRESENTATIVE BRAGO, the well known member of Congress from Wisconsin, will deliver the address at the battlefield of Antietam on Decoration Day.

When Gen. James Simons was buried in Charleston, S. C., the other day, there was borne in the procession a flag under which his father charged, in Col. Washington's regiment, at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. Gen. Simons was Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives when that State seceded, and afterward commanded a brigade of Confederate troops.

At the last meeting of the New York Commandery, Military Order, Loyal Legion, Wednesday evening, May 7, 1879, the following were elected members of the first class: 1st Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, United States Engineer; Lieutenant Theodoros B. M. Mason, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Nicholas L. Roosevelt, late U. S. N.; 1st Lieutenant Rastus S. Ransom, late U. S. V.

The Illinois Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S. was organized Thursday evening, May 8, by the election of the following officers: Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, late U. S. Vols.; Recorder, Capt. Richard Robins, late U. S. A.; Register, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Delos B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Col. John Mason Loomis, late U. S. Vols.; Chancellor, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. T. P. Rundlette, late U. S. Vols.; Council: Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. L. Chetlain, late U. S. Vols.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Farrar, late U. S. Vols.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. James J. Hoyt, late U. S. Vols.; Bvt. Maj. Geo. T. Burroughs, late U. S. Vols.; Capt. James C. White, late U. S. Vols.

The semi-annual meeting of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania, was held at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, May 7, 1879. The meeting was unusually large, and several new members were enrolled. All of the old officers were re-elected, and Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was unanimously chosen by the commandery as president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General George Cadwallader. The other officers elected were: Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral Oliver S. Gleson, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Major-General Hector Tyndale, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieutenant Alfred Cromelien, late U. S. V.; Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Kitchen, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Brinton, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, late U. S. V.; Council: Rear Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier-General J. William Hoffman, U. S. V.; Captain Nalbro Frazier, late U. S. V.; Mr. Samuel Baird Huey, late U. S. N.; Mr. Samuel Bradford Fales. The following were elected companions of the first class: Captain Charles H. Cox, U. S. V.; Major William Charles Todd, M. D., U. S. V.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. V. Of the second class: Mr. Oliver S. Gleson, Jr., eldest son of Companion Rear-Admiral Oliver S. Gleson, U. S. N.

MAJOR-GEN. CADMUS M. WILCOX, C. S. A., a Tennessean well known to the Army, for he graduated at the Military Academy in 1842, and served with honor in Mexico, has received an appoint-

ment as messenger in the Senate, at \$1,440. He had a record of hard service in Lee's army, and the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has this to say of him:

At Gettysburg it was General Wilcox, who, reporting a disaster to his brigade to Lee, received the memorable reply: "Never mind, General! this is all my fault, and you young men must help me out of it." Colonel Fromant, a British officer, was near Lee at the time, and afterwards wrote an account of it, in which he refers to Wilcox as a "general wearing a short, round jacket and a much battered straw hat." At the final surrender Wilcox and Sheridan were both on the skirmish line, and learning through a flag of truce that Lee and Grant were in correspondence, Sheridan said to Wilcox: "If this is true we should arrest this affair at once, and have no more people hurt." This ended the last fight of Lee's army. The fact that the Senate officials had no better place to give General Wilcox than a messengership shows that they haven't offices enough to go around.

Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN, widow of Lieutenant Griffin, U. S. N., and a sister of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, was robbed of her pocketbook in Union Square, May 6, 1879, by a thief, who snatched it from her hand and escaped. It contained over \$30.

The Army and Navy Club gave their last reception for the season at its Club Rooms, Thursday evening, May 15. There was a brilliant attendance, and the members did everything in their power to make the affair agreeable to the guests.

Mrs. SALLY B. FLOYD, widow of the late John B. Floyd, General in the Confederate army, Secretary of War under President Buchanan, and Governor of Virginia, died at Abingdon, Va., May 7, 1879, aged 77 years.

The *Pioneer Press* says: The man who received the first payment under the arrears of pension act was Major-General Robert C. Schenck, formerly Congressman from Ohio and ex-Minister to England. Gen. Schenck has been receiving a pension for the last five years for wounds received during the war, amounting to \$30 per month, and under the arrears of pension act he was entitled to \$4,925, which will be one of the largest sums paid. He received his check, which was marked number "one," May 1. The reason of the large amount paid Gen. Schenck is that he did not draw his pension for several years, and it had reached this amount by accumulation. Of the several thousand checks that have already been signed Gen. Schenck's is the largest; and the smallest was \$190. The average amount paid is \$350.

COLONEL J. L. CHESTER, in *The Academy*, speaking of the late General Taylor's Confederate book, says: "It is a mistake to suppose that the people of England, although during the time of the actual struggle their sympathies, according to national custom and tradition, were greatly with the weaker party, are now to be pleased by wholesale denunciations of the winners in that struggle, especially when they remember how generously, and even nobly, they acted towards their opponents after their triumph was complete—a fact which, although remembered and appreciated by the whole world, the author of this volume appears to have quite forgotten. General Taylor had yet to learn that Englishmen are not quite such fools as he apparently took them to be. We regret that he has died without acquiring this knowledge, and that he has left behind him no more worthy monument to perpetuate his memory."

COMMODORE EARL ENGLISH, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, arrived at the Naval Academy on Friday afternoon, May 9, and was received by a salute of eleven guns from the *Santee*.

CHAS. J. BONAPARTE, grand nephew of Napoleon I., whom he much resembles, was counsel in the suit against Admiral Worden, brought by Prof. Maurice, and which was tried at Annapolis last week.

GEN. GRANT is the owner of two Arabian horses of the purest blood—a gift from the sultan of Turkey. One is of a dapple gray color, and called Djeytan (the panther), and the other is a magnificent black fellow with a white star on his forehead, and named Misirli. They are on board a steamer on the way from Constantinople to New Haven. They are housed on deck and treated like saloon passengers.

ALFRED B. JACKSON, a son of Medical Director Samuel Jackson U. S. N., was the successful candidate at the competitive examination held at Somerville, Mass., last week, for the nomination for appointment to the vacant cadetship from the Fifth Congressional (Hon. Mr. Bowman's) District. Sixteen candidates were examined by the board of examiners.

In a letter to the N. Y. *Tribune* ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King says, that when General Dix went to Washington to take a place in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, the intention was to make him Secretary of War in place of Holt, who held the office *ad interim*, vice Floyd. Mr. Stanton, Attorney-General, asked King to meet Dix on his arrival, and get his consent to ask the President to put him in the place of Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was distrusted. "I had a carriage ready," says Mr. King, "and before Gen. Dix reached his lodgings at Willard's Hotel he had heartily agreed to the proposition. Taking leave of him for the night—he arrived by the evening train—I was driven at once to Mr. Stanton's residence on C. near Four-and-one-half street. He met me in the hall, and when I told him that all was as he desired, he was so filled with delight that he seized and embraced me in true German style. Gen. Dix was immediately installed at the head of the Treasury, Mr. Holt was regularly appointed Secretary of War, and my appointment followed as Postmaster-General. Gen. Dix's confirmation by the Senate was Jan. 11, Mr. Holt's Jan. 18, and mine Feb. 12, 1861."

The Girard House, which is advertised in another column, is in charge of Mr. J. McKibbin, a gentleman well known to many in the Army. The Girard is one of the oldest and best known houses in Philadelphia, and is very centrally and pleasantly located on Chestnut St.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "While these young wearers of blue coats and brass buttons are enjoying their honeymoons, there is much sympathy for their former comrade, Mr. Jerome. He is the son of 'Larry' Jerome, the New York broker, a friend of Bennett of the *Herald*, who ran for Congress last fall as a Tammany Democrat, but was beaten by Gen. Anson G. McCook. The son graduated from West Point in 1870, and was soon ordered West, where he distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and in time received a six months' leave of absence. Coming East, he fell in love with Miss Sherman, of Cleveland, and it was understood that she reciprocated his attachment, but soon after he went on duty again that wealthy widower, Senator Cameron, proposed and was accepted. Jerome took to drink

to drown his sorrow, and it was with difficulty that Gen. McCook obtained permission for him to resign, to avoid a Court-martial."

Something more than 83 years ago, that is, in the winter of 1795-6, the Spaniards removed from San Domingo Cathedral to Havana, for final burial in the Cathedral there, what they supposed to be the dust of Don Cristobal Colon, or Christophoro Colombo, the discoverer of America. Something more than a year and a half ago, that is, in September, 1877, the priests of St. Domingo City, in presence of the Dominican government, exhumed what they proclaimed to be the true remains of Columbus, and declared the pretended transfer to Havana to have been a fraud. For a chest was dug up, during some Cathedral repairs, with the name of the great voyager on a plate, and sundry half-effaced epithets or initials affixed thereto. The general joy was unbounded at St. Domingo; there were public celebrations; finally, an appeal was sent around to all parts of the New World, including our own, to join in raising a monument over the original remains of the voyager who first discovered us. Now, we had still unfinished a statue to Washington; but the claims of the elder hero seemed to be prior, and the story of the Capuchin priests was romantic. The New Jersey State Historical Society, we believe formally reported its belief that the exhumed bones were those of the great Columbus, and it was said that the New Jersey Senators and Representatives were about to ask Congress to do something handsome for the St. Domingo monument. Fortunately, before that project was carried out, the Royal Academy of History at Madrid took up the subject, and proved not only that the remains of Columbus were transported to Havana in 1795, but that the St. Domingo affair of 1877 was a fraud. But how, then, is the inscription, the "D. de la A." supposed to be "Descubridor de la America," accounted for? However accounted for, it is clear that nobody wrote even in initials, in those days, "America" on the coffin of him who discovered "the New World." Besides, it is surely remembered how the learned antiquarians of the Pickwick Club were puzzled over a stone with an ancient Runic inscription, which turned out to be only "Bill Stokes—his X mark." Still, we think it a fortunate circumstance that a broad ocean separates the Royal Academy of Madrid from the New Jersey Historical Society, lest the upshot of their difference of opinion might be like the one recorded of the scientific gents in California by Truthful James.

CAPTAIN JAMES Egan, 2d Cavalry, has been retired by the New York Retiring Board. Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, having been found temporarily incapacitated is continued on sick leave for six months from May 1.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. D. HARDIN, U. S. A., (retired), who has been in Europe, will return to the United States on the steamer *Scythia*, which sails from Liverpool May 24.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Chief Engineer William H. Shock, U. S. N., Metropolitan Hotel; Brigadier-General R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., New York Hotel; Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., Grand Hotel; Insp. Gen. Delos B. Sackett, U. S. A., Sturtevant; Col. Alex. Piper, U. S. A., Park Avenue.

CHEYENNE papers of recent date recount in full the swindling operations in that section of the "Count Di Conti," an ex-soldier and veterinary surgeon of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. Some of his schemes to raise the wind exhibit a talent in that direction of no mean order. The principal victims are officers and enlisted men of the 3d and 8th Regiments of Cavalry, the post trader at Fort Laramie, furniture and liquor dealers of the city, hotel keepers, etc. Some of the officers sent their valuable gold watches with Di Conti to have them repaired in the city, and they, too, are missing. He disappeared with from \$2,000 to \$2,500 borrowed money. He is now a prisoner at Cheyenne city, and doubtless will receive the reward he appears to merit.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Union of Survivors of Andersonville and other military prisons was held at the Rosemore Hotel, New York city, May 13, 1879. Sixty ex-soldiers were present. Among the officers elected were: President, J. W. Merrill, of New York; vice-president, Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, Penn.; recording secretary, B. F. Blakeley, of Hartford, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Hiram Buckingham, of Chester, Conn. Addresses were made by Burnham Wardwell, of Boston; Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, Mayor of Bangor, Me.; W. L. Goss and J. W. Merrill.

At the last meeting of the Boston Commandery of the Military Order, L. L., a motion to expel Major Jas. B. Bell, Recorder, etc., was carried unanimously. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Commander, Brevet Colonel Augustus P. Martin, U. S. V.; senior vice-commander, Brevet Major-General Simon G. Griffin, U. S. V.; junior vice-commander, Commander William Roberts, late U. S. N.; recorder, Capt. Edward B. Robins, U. S. V.; registrar, Asst. Engineer William H. Badlam, late U. S. N.; treasurer, Captain William Pratt, U. S. V.; chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Hutchings, U. S. V.; chaplain, the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, U. S. V.; council, Lieutenant Lyman P. French, late U. S. Marine Corps; Captain Wm. W. Douglas, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Otis, U. S. V.; Captain George S. Merrill, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Gelray, U. S. A. It is said that Major Bell will not be prosecuted. An actual deficiency of \$6,900 is shown, and nearly \$3,000 more are to be accounted for. The Commandery has, besides this, \$2,000 on hand, with a debt of \$500 against it.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON and Captain Luce helped the New York Chamber of Commerce eat their dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday last. Commodore Nicholson responded most happily to a toast to the Army and Navy. He spoke sarcastically of the fear some persons manifested lest the Army might surround the citizens, drive them from the polis, and deprive them of their legal rights. "Don't," he said, "permit our legislators to cripple either branch of the national defence, but rather build them up, as a nucleus for the country to concentrate upon in time of danger. You should build more ships—not monster iron-clads, similar to those in the navies of Europe, but vessels of speed, capable of destroying a hostile navy in time of war. The needs of commerce require more such ships, unless the people of the United States intend to shut themselves up within their boundaries and let outside barbarians do their carrying trade for them. During the last war the Navy drew from the merchant marine 5,000 officers and 50,000 sailors and more than 500 ships, and each man nobly did his duty. [Applause.] Let Lawrence's watchword be your motto: build if you can, buy if you must, but 'don't give up the ship.' [Applause.]

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vited to call and register their names. They will find
it convenient to do so, as the removal of headquarters
to Governor's Island has made the register there of
little use.

WE have received a copy of the lecture notes on
course in military science, prepared for the winter
term of 1878-9, by 1st Lieut. J. B. Burbank, 3d U. S.
Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at
Cornell University. The notes are very complete, and
indicate a thorough course of instruction for the
students of military science at the University.

THE latest news from the South American war,
alleges that the Bolivians have retaken Atacama. It
is announced from Jujuy, a town of the Argentine Re-
public, near the Bolivian frontier, that 15,000 Bolivians
are marching to attack the Chilians.

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THE SECOND VETO.

THE President's veto of the bill entitled "An act
to prohibit military interference at elections,"
may fairly be defined as a corollary of his previous
veto of the Army Appropriation bill. The earlier
veto rested on the twofold ground of interference
with the prerogative and duty of the President, and
the insertion in an Appropriation bill of a measure
which ought not to be there. The latter objection
was removed by the separate bill; but the former
objection, in the President's opinion, was not.

The bill as passed by Congress, and as vetoed, was
printed in the JOURNAL of last week. The President
makes upon it the following comment:

No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should
be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties
of the ordinary civil police. There has been and will be no
violation of this rule under orders from me during this adminis-
tration. But there should be no denial of the right of the
National Government to employ its military force on any day
and at any place in case such employment is necessary to enforce
the Constitution and laws of the United States.

To show that the bill does deny this right, the
President reviews the various acts of Congress au-
thorizing the use of military power to execute the
laws. These are the acts of 1792, 1795, 1807, and
1861, which have finally settled down into the exist-
ing Section 1298, R. S., which authorizes and re-
quires the President to use the Army, Navy and
Militia to enforce the laws. "It is now proposed to
abrogate this law on certain days and at certain
places," says the President, meaning election days.
Yet, he declares, it was under the authority of this
law that WASHINGTON suppressed the whiskey rebel-
lion in 1794; JEFFERSON, the BURR conspiracy in
1806; and that LINCOLN called out the Militia in
1861. Hence, the President holds that the law ought
not "to be suspended for a single hour," and that the
pending bill does suspend it, by making its general
prohibition, exclusive of the excepted cases, too ex-
tensive.

But there is a second objection, which is put as
follows:

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in
favor of the State and against the national authority. The pre-
sence or employment of the Army or Navy of the United States
is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an elec-
tion is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State
government then and there in need of such military intervention,
but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the
United States then and there in need of such military inter-
vention.

Or, to describe the matter in another way, under
this bill, if the State authorities say that the United
States Government may interfere with armed force
at an election, the interference is lawful and must
take place; but the United States Government with-
out that provision cannot interfere. "What is this,"
asks the President, "but the substitution of the dis-
cretion of the State governments for the discretion
of the Government of the United States as to the
performance of its own duties? In my judgment
this is an abandonment of its obligations by the
National Government, a subordination of national

authority and an intrusion of State supervision over
national duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency
to State supervision." Finally, the President, though
believing that military interference with elections is
already fully provided against by statute, says he
will sign any additional legislation of that sort, if it
does not interfere with the constitutional power of the
Government.

Such is the pith of the second veto message. One
consideration occurs to us which was not mentioned
by the President. If it be true, as he claims, that
under this bill military interference to execute laws
would be stopped on election day, evidently election
day would be at a premium for the beginning of un-
lawful and violent schemes. It is said that in
Burmah riots always commence with a fire, which
the rioters start; and while the hands of the authori-
ties are full of that, the political or social outbreak
gets headway. On the same principle, the paralysis
of the Government's military forces on election day
would naturally cause that occasion to be seized for
giving a start to lawless proceedings of various sorts;
and perhaps in future the first glance at the news-
papers of the morning after election would be to see
how many secession movements had been started the
day before, while the news second in importance
would be which candidates had won.

It is said, however, that English experience for a
century and a half, under the famous statute of
George II., has shown that soldiers may be safely
prohibited from the polls. But the truth is, as Mr.
KEIFER once remarked in the House, that these
English statutes are mere police regulations for the
government of soldiers (not officers) when not on
duty; no reference is made in them to the duty of
officers or the powers of the Crown. Indeed, these
English laws are so often quoted, and Mr. KEIFER's
criticism upon them is so incisive, that we will cite
the latter:

The English statutes require soldiers quartered within two
miles of election polls to remain in barracks, etc., when not on
duty during an election. The proposed law would apply only to
officers, military, naval, or civil. There is not even an inference
to be drawn from the English statute that the government de-
signed to limit its power through its officers to keep the peace at
the polls or anywhere else. These English laws do not under-
take even to regulate the conduct of all the soldiery, but only
such as are quartered within two miles of a nominating or voting
place; there is nothing prescribed as to the conduct of all other
British soldiers at the polls. The statute of George II. was
passed when England had quartered all over it troops, who often
made election days an occasion for riotous and disorderly con-
duct. The statute was then and is still a wise one, and would be
utterly unobjectionable in this country.

The government of England has frequently used its army to
suppress election riots in London and other large cities; notably
at elections held during the exciting times pending the repeal of
the corn laws, and also when financial relief was demanded. In
Scotland and Ireland the army has always been used to keep the
peace when election riots have occurred. Pending the struggle
which resulted in the passage of the reform bill (in 1832) the
election riots in Belfast and other places in Ireland were put
down by the British army, and it alone could keep the peace at
the polls. Recently as 1872, during election and other riots in
principal cities of Ireland, growing out of the deadly strife be-
tween Catholic and Orangemen, English soldiers were used to
keep the peace.

One thing is clear: the continuation of the annual
appropriations of the Army cannot in any manner
new be held properly dependent on this dispute over
the vetoed separate bill. Army sentiment is wholly
repugnant to the employment of troops at the polls;
and since Congress and the President agree that
there should be no military interference with elec-
tions, the Army would be glad to see that agreement
expressed in a law which should be decisive of the
whole question now and forever.

WARD'S STATUE OF THOMAS.

On his return from Italy, where he had gathered so
many laurels, Bonaparte was asked to dine with the Se-
cretary of the Directory, Lagarde, and to meet there the
painter David, the foremost French artist of his day.
The two celebrities were not long in bringing their
professions together at such points as they held in com-
mon. "I am going to paint you," said the one,
"sword in hand on the battle field." "No," answered
Napoleon, "battles are no longer gained with the
sword; let me be painted calm, on a horse that is full
of fire and agitation."

The words of Bonaparte may well come to the mind
of whoever looks upon the figure which J. Q. A. Ward
has just completed, in clay, of George H. Thomas,
preparatory to its being sawed apart and cast in endur-
ing bronze. This magnificent work is worthy of the
theme and of the composer—the tribute of a great
sculptor to a great soldier. The wisdom that intrusted
this important task—so dear to the brother officers, the
soldiers, and indeed all the countrymen of General
Thomas—to the hands of Mr. Ward, has been vindic-
ated by the creation of a work which, if the perman-
ent form fitly repeats the model, will be a classic in the
American art of our age.

The first thing that strikes one who sees this statue is its freshness and originality; next, the observer is impressed with its noble simplicity; and then a reflection comes of the appropriateness of this severe simplicity to the subject transfigured. Gen. Thomas is sitting his horse solidly but handsomely—he is exactly well seated; it is partly perhaps because the artist is himself a horseman that he has got his figure perfectly mounted. The rider has reined in his horse where an unevenness of the ground brings the forefeet higher than the hindfeet, though all are solidly planted. The entire figure of the horse is in a pose that never, so far as we can remember, has been attempted by an artist, and whose difficulty is repaid with felicitous success. The stallion's finely modelled head violates academic traditions by also being carried upward and stretched outward, with the mouth open—he is staring with all his eyes at something that startles him ahead. His rider is also looking ahead at the same object, but with the calmness and steadiness of an intelligence that understands and is about to use what he sees. In this contrast of the excited gaze of the animal with the grave and comprehending look of the man, whose whole demeanor inspires trust and shows strength, is one key-point, we think, to the work. It is Napoleon's *calme sur un cheval fougueux*.

The happy quality of this work is that the first glance which the spectator has of it fills him with surprise and pleasure; and that afterwards, as, with slow gradations, the model is swung about on its pivot—or, in the permanent work, as he will walk slowly around it—each slightest change gives a new effect and every one pleasurable, at least to the uncaptious observer surrendering himself to his impressions. As the first sight is a revelation of novelty, so the spectator is presently pleased to see with what bald simplicity the effect is produced. An equestrian statue must at best, one would fancy, be an ungrateful task for a sculptor, often ill-requiting, with all its bulk, the study he has bestowed; but this may also be due in part to the conventionality which he often unwisely follows. The ordinary hero on horseback is doing something grand in a pose—he is massive in them on a massive quad-ruped, and whirling a sword in the air; or he has a field-glass at his eye and is indicating with his arm something desperate to be done; the horse is galloping, and there is perhaps a bomb-shell between his hoofs, or a broken caisson-wheel ready for him to break his legs against. Even the peaceful conqueror is on a prancing steed, with arched neck, and arched tail, and with gorgeous trappings. But Gen. Thomas holds in his left hand a single slight curb-rein; the right hand, gloved, quietly grasps the simple Army hat and the other glove, the arm hanging straight and naturally. The saddle is perfectly simple; the straight-sheathed sword has an unostentatious hilt. Often we see a modern statue overburdened with its clothes, the trousers being particularly difficult to arrange, as in the statue of Lincoln in Union Square, New York; but here the man has plainly been modelled, breast, back, thighs, legs, and then the thin and unobtrusive military garb put on him, and the eye is not painfully attracted to it, as distinct from him.

In an equestrian colossal statue, for the open air, the head of the rider cannot be made the central effect—it is the ensemble that makes the work good or bad. Here the bare head is strong, simple—in a word, the head of Thomas. It has his steady, somewhat sunken eyes, thoughtful brow, firm mouth and chin, curling hair, and short beard that covered a good part of the face, concealing its lines. It is a determined, not unkindly, trustworthy face. The rest of the figure, also, well presents Thomas's large and manly presence. The very powerful and beautifully modelled horse is well up to the stalwart rider's weight, without being the fat animal usually presented. He must have been nearly the copy of an existing blooded horse, without having the excessive tenuity of a race horse. It is a noble, mettlesome animal, evidently fleet and yet of great strength. The artist has not shrunk from giving him stout-boned knees. He has all four of his strong hoofs on the ground; but the very long posterns lift him up lightly, while the upturned head, the erect ears, the wide-open eyes and nostrils, the well-defined muscles, the open mouth, the general up-stretching attitude of the eager animal, give the perfected effect of the possibility of instant motion during a pause or rest. There is no portmanteau or rolled blanket, or other extra trapping on the horse, or anything whatever on the ground.

Such is the image which a sculptor whose genius is above pettiness, has made for posterity, at the command of the Veterans of the Army of the Cumberland, of a soldier who was great in his simplicity. General Thomas was a soldier who never posed for effect or

played the hero, but united common sense to natural dignity, and, without laying traps for either, won both the respect and affection of his subordinates. To make a statue of such a man under such a commission, demanded something more than commonplace talent—it required conscientious industry as well as conceptive genius. The completed work, which is to be mounted on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, will be the chief work of the plastic art at Washington, where it is to stand.

MILEAGE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE case of "Wm. G. Temple v. the United States," recently decided by the Court of Claims (No. 11,985), is of personal interest to every officer in the Navy, as it gives authoritative construction to the law upon the subject of mileage. Commodore Temple travelled under orders in 1878-9 from Washington to New York and thence to Rio and Montevideo, returning via Lisbon, Bordeaux, and Liverpool to New York, and so to Washington. His mileage was 16,650 miles, for which he demanded 8 cents a mile. The Treasury would allow this only on the land travel, from Washington to New York, returning, crediting him with only his actual expenses for the sea travel. He received for \$327.05 of the \$609.08 thus allowed him, reserving his right to claim mileage in the Courts. The Court of Claims allows him the further sum of \$704.97, the court holding, in an opinion delivered by Drake, Ch. J., that the act of June 16, 1874, abrogating mileage and allowing only actual travelling expenses was itself repealed as to naval officers by this section of the act of June 30, 1876:

And so much of the act of June 16, 1874, . . . as provides that only actual travelling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States while engaged on public business, as is applicable to officers of the Navy so engaged, is hereby repealed, and the sum of eight cents per mile shall be allowed such officers while so engaged, in lieu of their actual expenses.

The Court says:

This provision is now in force, and by its terms the rights of this claimant must be determined.

As we all know, and as Congress just as well knew when this provision was enacted, naval officers always have been, are now, and always will be, required to travel under orders, not only from point to point in the United States, but across oceans and through foreign lands. Of course, if ordered to cross oceans in a Government vessel, there would be no travelling expenses, for the Government would transport them; but if ordered to go by other than a Government vessel, the Government assumes the payment of their travelling expenses, and itself, by law, declares what shall be allowed on that score. And when the law makes a declaration on that point, no officer can claim anything more or other than the law authorizes; nor can the accounting officers of the Treasury Department require him to accept anything less or other than just that.

The act of 1876 seems to us to be a plain, direct, and unambiguous declaration as to what shall be allowed for, and on account of, travelling expenses. And it is all the more clear and forcible, because it abolishes an existing rule and lays down a new one. It says, on the one hand, as plainly as if in so many words, that the "actual travelling expenses," or, in other words, the expenses actually paid, shall not be an element in the allowance on the score of travelling expenses; and on the other hand, quite as plainly, that the travelling expenses shall be estimated and allowed to be eight cents per mile, "in lieu of actual expenses."

Manifestly, then, if "actual expenses" are ruled out as a basis of the allowance to an officer, they are ruled out *in toto* as to every part and portion of the distance travelled by him, and the mileage takes their place *in toto* as to every part and portion of that distance.

It follows, therefore, that the Government cannot, by itself buying for him a railroad or steamship ticket for a part or the whole of the distance to be travelled, reinstate the repealed "actual expense" rule and deny him the mileage for the distance for which it so "furnished transportation;" for there is no law for any such proceeding. The law is, that he is to travel at his own expense, and when his journey is performed, he "shall be allowed" eight cents for every mile he has travelled.

Whether the mileage is more than his actual expenses, has nothing to do with the interpretation of the statute. There probably never was a time when the mileage of a naval officer did not exceed his actual necessary expenses of travel; and, presumably, that fact was well known to the Congress that enacted the existing law; and in view of it that law was made, and every naval officer is entitled to the benefit of it.

In our opinion, there is no foundation for refusing mileage for travel *by sea*. The law makes no discrimination between travel on land and travel by sea; and it is not for us, nor for an executive department, to say that "eight cents per mile" means eight cents per mile on land, but does not mean eight cents per mile on the sea. As before remarked, the Congress that made the law knew that naval officers were, and would necessarily always continue to be, ordered from the United States to every part of the globe, and from every part of the globe back to the United States, and yet did not express any purpose to pay mileage by land and only "actual expenses" by sea, but provided one rule for all travel, whether by land or sea.

It follows from the views we have expressed that the accounting officers of the Treasury, in limiting the claimant, as to his ocean travel, to his "actual expenses," and refusing him the mileage allowed by the act of 1876, erred in their view of the law, and that he is entitled to be paid the eight cents mileage for the whole distance he travelled, less, first, the amounts paid by disbursing officers for his transportation; secondly, the amount paid him on the basis of his actual expenses at sea; and, thirdly, the mileage paid him for the travel by land. The balance due him is \$704.97, for which judgment will be entered.

THE report which Lieut. McCauley, 3d Cavalry, has made upon his explorations in and about Pagosa Springs, Colorado, has a twofold interest; first, because the region described is the site of the new Army cantonment for the protection of Southwestern Colorado, and, secondly, because its physical and mineral character has no little importance. Gen. Pope, in forwarding the report to Gen. Sheridan, indorses it as "valuable from the care devoted to it, the fullness of its details, and its entire reliability;" and Secretary McCrary transmitted it to the Senate with a recommendation that it be printed. We understand, from good authority, that a "ring" is now fighting the Government for the possession of the site of the new post.

Pagosa Springs is a great natural curiosity, placed in the finest part of the valley of the river San Juan. Its altitude is about 7,100 feet—a spur from the Snowy Range, or Great Divide, terminates not far away in Pagosa Peak, 12,670 feet. Its situation is such as to give it a strategic importance. Its longitude is 107 deg. W.; its latitude, 37 deg. 15 min. N. Indian trails converging from all directions show that it was once a great resort for its healing waters—the name, still surviving, of the main spring, was in the Ute tongue, *Pah gosa*—literally, "water boiling." Its hereditary owners were, says Lieut. McCauley, tricked out of it "by perjury, misrepresentation or fraud," in the Brunot convention or treaty with the Utes in 1873:

To doubly hold the place it was entered by a confederate as a mill-site, and lest this too should be invalidated, the ground was taken up as a placer claim. To legally establish the latter, at a convenient point to the Springs, the ground was duly "salted," in the most approved manner, by firing gold-dust from a shotgun into the earth, after which, in the presence of a witness, a pan of the earth was washed and "color" found by the mere accident. The last and strongest claim, and still in litigation, was the placing of Valentine scrip upon some forty acres of land including the most valuable springs. As an offset to the various claims, the President directed that the place be reserved as a town site; and in May, 1877, a square mile, including the springs, was duly reserved by Executive proclamation.

Last winter a council was held by the Ute Commission with the Utes, in which the latter informed Gen. Hatch that they had heard of the Valentine scrip, but they wished the *Tata Grande*, or Great Father to hold it, so that both whites and Indians might visit it freely. The springs have a temperature above blood-heat, and occupy an area of about 21 acres.

We have perused with interest the careful and detailed descriptions and drawings which Lieut. McCauley gives both of Camp Lewis and its surroundings, and of the Hot Springs. The work of exploration and examination has evidently been done with great particularity and scientific accuracy, and it is to be hoped that the result will be to secure the hold of the Government on this place of military and sanitary importance.

A REFERENCE to the headings of the various regiments under "The Army" will show that three regiments of Cavalry, and five of Infantry—eight regiments in all—are now commanded by Colonel ——. May we be allowed to respectfully suggest to our august Senators in Washington that this gentleman is getting altogether too much control in the Army. Is it not time that he was placed on the retired list with others, so that the healthful stream of promotion may once more be set in motion? Stagnant waters brew unwholesome vapors.

On Wednesday, May 14, the Senate, in executive session took up, but immediately laid over for discussion and possible action at the next executive action, the report of the Judiciary committee on the subject of Army promotions. We sincerely hope that the action of the sub-committee, in construing everything against the validity of the promotions, will be rejected by the Senate as a whole, as honor, expediency, and even simple justice demand. A bill before the Senate which ought to pass, with the exception of the last clause. It provides for the appointment to all vacancies now existing or that may hereafter exist in the Army, of the officers entitled to be promoted under the laws regulating promotions which were in force prior to the 18th of June, 1878; provided, that no officer so appointed or promoted shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which he may be promoted prior to the enactment of this bill.

WE are happy to be able to announce that the Navy Register is to be published this week—on Saturday, we are informed. We hope that the inconvenience the delay of publication has occasioned this year will induce the Department to give the Service the results of Dr. McNairy's yearly labors at an earlier date in 1880. We trust, too, that the removal, to a new building and the possession of a brand new set of pigeon holes, will not prove an additional temptation to the stowing away of documents which ought to be made public.

THE Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world has been indefinitely postponed. Its fate recalls the story of the attempt to open communication with the man in the moon by all the world agreeing to shout at once; everybody listened to hear the others shout, except one deaf old woman in Kamtschatka. So, 300 agreed to join the Woodruff expedition, but when it came to paying their money each waited for the others. Mr. Woodruff says that while he holds a Congressional charter he does not intend to abandon the expedition and will try again. In all some \$80,000 has been lost to the management.

THE Military Committees of both Houses have now under consideration the case of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General U. S. Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In your paper of this date, in an article referring to surviving commanding officers of the Gulf Squadron in the Mexican war, you place R. A. Joshua R. Sands as commanding the *Spitfire*. Josiah Tatnal commanded the *Spitfire*, and J. R. Sands the *Vixen*, two sister gunboats, frequently acting together. J. J. Glasson was the first executive officer, and D. D. Porter the second, of the *Spitfire*.

Yours, R. B. LOWRY, Captain, U. S. N.
May 10, 1879.

SPARE THE SHOULDER STRAPS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The recommendations of the "Army Equipment Board," as a whole, are no doubt judicious and acceptable to a majority of the officers of the Army. Some of the changes recommended in the blouse of the officers, however, are much and unfavorably criticised—that is, the substitution of the standing for the present style of collar—the "frog" for the button, and more especially the discarding of the "shoulder strap." Against this last I would record a protest. The "strap" is about the only remaining relic of the past in the uniform and has, for most of its wearers, many old associations which they would regret to see swept away so ruthlessly. It is pretty, graceful and useful, and, I think I can venture to say, four-fifths of the officers of the Army are decidedly opposed to its being abolished. It forms a distinctive feature in the dress of our officers and one of which they may justly feel proud. Cut up the blouse, cord it and braid it as they may, but by all means spare the "shoulder strap."

The objections which governed the Board in deciding adversely to the "strap" are unknown to us, and none can be conceived other than, perhaps, the expense. As to that, I am sure the one most parsimonious begrudges no outlay on his uniform so little as that for this neat and tasteful insignia of his rank.

Will you not, through the medium of your popular paper, give us some data concerning it, and record a plea by which the dear old "shoulder strap" may be saved from so ignominious a death?

X.

THE DESIGN V. THE USE OF THE "RETIRED LIST."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: All of your readers are, of course, familiar with the fact that the retired list was established in 1861, and not a few of them remember the condition of the Army before the passage of the law establishing it.

Absenteeism and physical incapacity on the part of officers of higher grades, if not the rule were, at least, of very common occurrence; to such an extent had this grown that it was found necessary, during the Mexican war, to appoint additional majors in old regiments in order to have field officers who would be physically competent to serve.

A retired list of suitable size, if properly used, effects two most valuable results—gives support and honorable position to officers who are no longer able to render service, and keeps a steady flow of promotion to keep alive the ambition of juniors and secure for higher grades officers who are capable of entering with spirit upon the discharge of their duties. All of this is threadbare truism, but it is especially timely now, when the retirement of comparatively young men, leaving the old and infirm in the possession of offices, the duties of which they cannot discharge, is, apparently with design, filling the list with men who are likely to retain positions on it for at least a generation. This shrewd plan is carried out with such assiduity that at least in one case a 2d lieutenant of one year's service is "taken," and, in sight of him, an officer who has served half a century is "left" to continue the merely nominal duty that has been assigned him for many years.

The selfish purpose and the injurious results of this system are equally obvious. It will enable certain elderly persons to retain desirable positions for life; for lo! "the list is full and no more retirements can be made," will be the cry. And then we shall see, in even greater degree than we now do, juniors performing the duties of absent or incapable seniors who yet have the rank and pay.

This is not painted from the imagination; it is current Army history; e. g. in 1876 a force equal to a small brigade left the Division of the Atlantic for the Division of the Missouri for service, and not a single field officer accompanied it. In the same year large bodies of troops were assembled in different parts of the East in the discharge of exceptionally delicate and difficult duties, and captains were usually the commanding officers. Doubtless they were competent, but this is only another argument for their promotion. Why should competent officers who really perform duties of high grades be unjustly and needlessly kept out of those grades?

This evil cannot be laid upon the much berated Congress. That body recognized, in part at least, the difficulties and necessities of the situation, and increased the retired list 33½ per cent. a year ago. We are wounded in the house of our—alleged—friends, and only the Commander-in-Chief or the General can heal us or protect us from further wounding.

It is no sufficient answer to state—what may be the

fact—that only proper subjects for the retired list are placed upon it; if the list is not capable of containing all who are proper subjects for it, the good of the service plainly requires that the older, and those from the higher grades, who are proper subjects, should be first taken, as thereby three manifest advantages are secured. 1. A greater number of promotions. 2. The introduction of efficient and comparatively young men in the higher grades. 3. The more frequent occurrence of vacancies on the retired list.

An organized asylum for those politically or socially strong, but otherwise incapable, cannot be a good Army. After an exhaustive investigation of the whole subject of promotion, a Royal Commission has advised, regarding the British army, that unless officers become majors at 40, or lieutenant-colonels at 53, they be at once retired on attaining those ages; this to secure efficiency in the service and a proper flow of promotion.

That system is going into effect gradually, and will be in full force two years hence. In the United States Army a majority of those now 1st lieutenants will be forty before obtaining captaincies, even without the probably impending reduction—and majorities are beyond the hope of many now, and for years, captaincies.

THE NEW BUCKHORN SIGHTS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.
OFFICE OF CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER.
CHICAGO, ILL., May 9, 1879.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Upon the new Buckhorn sights, with wind gauge attachment, now being issued from the National Armory to replace the old sights upon the Springfield breechloader, there appears a particular graduation mark, "B," at the 260 yards elevation.

As this mark was placed upon the sight at my suggestion, I may be pardoned for explaining, through your columns, its object and uses, which may not be apparent.

When the rear sight is fixed at this elevation, termed "battle elevation," and aim taken at the enemy's feet, a foot soldier is covered at all distances between the firer and the 400 yards' range, so that it is unnecessary to alter the elevation within the limits of heaviest action firing. Beyond this range men are ordinarily cool enough, and have time enough, to alter the elevation. But within it, the work becomes too short and sharp for any such diversions, and the men most frequently omit to alter the sight. Moreover, smoke, excitement, the lay of the intervening land, and the moveable character of the object fired at, render accurate estimation of distances impossible.

These difficulties have long been apparent to European officers, and since the Franco-Prussian war, the question, whether the point blank (artificial) range should not be extended to 300, 400, or 500 yards, has been generally discussed, without, however, arriving at any determination, as far as I know. But any of these point blank ranges, especially the latter, would leave a long "dead space" within the range, where the enemy would be perfectly secure. Besides which there is always a tendency among men in action to fire high.

By fixing the sight of our breechloader at the 260 yards' elevation we overcome all these difficulties. And our target practice, which is for war, should ordinarily be conducted with the sight so arranged. Target practice, as developed and employed, among civilian clubs and experts has done much to perfect long range arms and precision of firing, and has had, and it is hoped will continue to have, a great influence on the Service for good. But may we not, for the time, neglect to note the conditions that obtain at Creedmoor and on our post ranges, such as fixed targets, accurate measurement of distances, markers, and plenty of time, none of which can be looked for on the battlefield.

There is nothing in this particular mark, "B," which at all affects the arrangement of the sight for any range from 100 yards to 1,200 yards. It is simply one ingredient of the most perfect sight for a military arm extant, and for the introduction of which Col. Benton, commanding the National Armory, deserves the thanks of the Service. Yours truly,

J. W. REILLY, Capt. Ordnance, U. S. A.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Not till one takes up this volume can be sufficiently appreciate the immense service performed by any one regiment. It is the daily routine of duty, but embracing as it does numbers of years with the 1st Artillery, it makes almost the history of our country. No one regiment can show a finer record than the 1st, nor officers more zealous in duty or regimental esprit. General Moses Porter commenced his career as a private of artillery, and subsequently for gallant conduct was made the first colonel of this regiment. On the Niagara frontier, when ordered to make an attempt upon the Canadian posts, his orders closed with, "To an old soldier like yourself it is unnecessary to go more into detail. You know what you should do, and you will do it." In the captures of York, Fort George, battle of Stony Creek, Upper Canada, expedition down the St. Lawrence, defence of Fort Oswego, N. Y., and battle of Plattsburgh, the regiment bore an honorable part, and the names of Porter, Bomford, Walbach, McDowell, Crane, Brooks, Eastman, Churchill, Worth, Mason, Whiting, Kuby, Saunders, Dana, Pierce, Davis, Willard, and Harney, add additional lustre to its services. From 1831 to '36, a period of peace, we find mention of the first company of light artillery (McDowell's)—the "artillery corps for instruction at Fort Monroe," to which all companies found deficient upon inspection, as well as officers, were ordered for improvement and instruction—the

introduction of the bugle, the authorized enlistment of foreigners, and coffee issued as a part of the ration in lieu of whiskey. In 1832, the Black Hawk, or cholera war, took place—the troops leaving Fort Monroe for Chicago, to suppress Indian troubles. To accomplish this distance it took 18 days, which was considered fast travelling. On one of the transports leaving Buffalo, the cholera suddenly appeared, 50 men dying, and 190 being sick out of 220. In the Florida war the 1st bore an active part, with the usual misfortunes attending Indian fighting and want of knowledge of the country. In one of General Jesup's reports to the Adjutant General, he says: "The difficulty is not to fight the enemy, but to find him;" and again, "This is a service which no man would seek, with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction or increase of reputation is out of the question, and the difficulties are such that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault. If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound, as a man of honor, solemnly to retract it." This report made in 1837 might be easily applied in similar cases now.

During the period before the Mexican war, the regiment was on the northern frontier, and being concentrated in fine condition. Ramsay in his recollections says: "The uniform was very showy, and both officers and men were very proud of it. The coat of blue cloth was short, with three rows of buttons, and profusely covered with gold lace," etc. The great feature of the regiment was the mess, as in those days there were but few of the officers married, only one at headquarters. All officers were required to dine in full uniform, and each officer was attended by a soldier, also in full dress. The dinner was the event of the day, especially on those days given to guests. Fry says: "At this time the old 1st Artillery mess was in its glory; when the officers of the regiment, married as well as single, felt it an honor as well as a duty to be members; when every man's bottle of wine, with its silver label about its neck, was by his plate at dinner, whether he drank or not; when there was genuine temperance and no Maine liquor laws; when dinner was always served after evening parade and attended in full dress uniform; when the ceremonies of the mess table contributed largely to the good order and discipline of the service, as well as to gentlemanly deportment; and when an officer guilty of any improper behavior in the mess, or in his relations to it, was held to the most rigid accountability." The spirit which then existed still survives in the 1st, and the mess, with its handsome service and etiquette, remains as an example to be imitated by others. During the Mexican war the regiment was engaged in all the battles, gaining a reputation second to none, and we find the names of Childs, Dimick, Webster, Nauman, Taylor, Winder, Magruder, Burke, Hatheway, Irons, French, Hooker, Johnstone, Wayne, Hoffman, McDowell, Haskin, Grafton, Dawson, Martin, Brannan, Bowen, Williams, Coppes, Boynton, Jackson, Capron, Hull, and Seymour, recognized for their distinguished gallantry. The interval to the commencement of the Civil war, the regiment was in Oregon, Florida, and Texas—in quelling Indian and other disturbances—being ten years in continuous service in a Southern climate. During the war of the rebellion the batteries of the 1st Artillery were constantly in the field, and served throughout; the first shot in the defence of Fort Sumter was fired by the 1st, and the last shot at Appomattox Court House. The regiment gave to the service 29 general officers, and its fighting record shows 133 battles, actions, etc. Not the least interesting part of the work are personal recollections by Ramsay, Hagner, Wayne, Martin, Doubleday, Boynton, Coppes, Fry, Closson, Langdon, Seymour, Gilman, Elderkin, Randol, Henry, Eskin, McCrea, Ward, Bell, and Dasher, giving not only history, but anecdotes of persons and things, showing the inner or family life of the regiment, but it is to be regretted that such distinguished officers, and so identified with the 1st as Brannan, Graham, Elder, and Taylor, could not have added theirs.

As one of the former members of the 1st, and feeling justly proud of that fact, I think Major Haskin deserves great credit for the manner in which he has completed this "labor of love," and in thus perpetuating and making part of history the gallant record of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

GUY V. HENRY, Captain 3d U. S. Cavalry.

We have also received the following concerning Colonel A. P. Rockwell, late colonel 6th Conn. Vols., and addressed to the readers of "Haskin's History of the 1st U. S. Artillery":

In justice to a brave and accomplished officer, the undersigned desires to make a correction in the article entitled "The Battle of Drury's Bluff," embodied in Major Haskin's valuable history of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

On page 417, of the history, 15th line from the bottom, and on page 420, 12th line from the top, the name of Captain A. P. Rockwell as captain commanding the 1st Conn. Light Battery, should be substituted for that of James B. Clinton. A. P. Rockwell was the captain of that battery from January 30, 1862, till promoted colonel of the 6th Connecticut June 11, 1864. He was present and participated in all the fighting around Drury's Bluff, commanding his battery throughout, and did most excellent service.

Clinton was the third officer in rank in the battery, becoming the second by the death of Lieut. Metcalf, May 16, and was not promoted captain of the battery till June 23, 1864, twelve days after Captain Rockwell's promotion to the colonelcy of the gallant 6th.

The undersigned, while writing the sketch, remembered perfectly well seeing Captain Rockwell frequently during the engagement and with his battery. But having occasion to refer to the report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut for certain data, he found there a report of the part taken by the 1st Conn. Light Battery in that campaign, which was signed by Captain Clinton. This report, in describing the events of the 16th of May (Drury's Bluff), made no mention whatever of Captain Rockwell's being in command in that engagement. With this record before him, the writer became convinced that his own recollection, after such a lapse of time, must be at fault, and that though Captain Rockwell was un-

doubtedly present and engaged, he was probably on temporary staff duty.

A few days ago the undersigned became aware of his mistake, and now, without Colonel Rockwell's knowledge of his intention, hastens to correct it in the most public manner possible. It would be but little trouble for each possessor of a copy of the history to make the suggested correction with a pen. It is earnestly hoped this will be done so that the record, reading correctly for the eyes of other readers of the history who will not see this notice, will not perpetuate an injustice to a gallant and estimable gentleman who has always been a good friend of the old 1st.

Captain 1st Artillery, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
FORT TRUMBULL, CONN., April 27, 1879.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1879.

THE Board of Officers, consisting of Colonel H. F. Clark, Subsistence Department; Major John Hamilton, 1st Artillery; Major Geo. G. Hunt, 1st Cavalry; and Lieut. C. A. Postley, 8d Artillery, Recorder, which convened to examine into the case of the dismissal of Major Haller, has concluded the duty for which it was assembled. It will be remembered that this board was ordered in obedience to a joint resolution of Congress, and, by the wording of the same, the decision of the board as to whether the dismissal was proper and legal is to be final, and will either restore Major Haller to the active list of the Army with all the promotion he would have been entitled to had he remained continuously in the service, or it will debar him from ever making any further application for restoration. Major Haller has been out of service for sixteen years. Should he be restored he will not be entitled to any pay for the time he has been out of the service, for the bill expressly prohibits such pay. But if it is the opinion of the board that an injustice has been done, it is altogether probable that the back pay will be granted at some future day. On Saturday last, ex-Congressman Maish, Gen. D. N. Couch and others were examined by the board, and all of the testimony, up to this time, goes to show that Major Haller was a trusted, efficient, and loyal officer. The report submitted by Mr. Maish, to accompany the joint resolution of Congress, strongly recommends the passage of the resolution, and it dwells at length upon the injustice of dismissing an officer who had served faithfully for nearly a quarter of a century, "upon the *ex parte* statements of a single person, without notice to him or the opportunity to meet the charges and make a defence."

On Monday Major Haller was placed on the stand, and he gave his statement of the case in reply to questions for the appellant, and to cross questions by the Recorder. He testified that no such toast as was stated to have been given by him was ever given, and he explained all the matters in relation to his acts in endeavoring to get a hearing in his case. After his testimony was closed Col. C. J. Whiting was called, and he corroborated all the testimony which had been previously given. A little speck of fun came in when the Recorder asked Col. Whiting whether he had not himself been dismissed for disloyalty. In his answer to the question he gave such an amusing account of his dismissal and subsequent reinstatement by Mr. Johnson, that the Recorder made objection to the explanation part of it. It was finally agreed that the question should be answered categorically, and that a question by the court should give an opportunity to state all the circumstances of his dismissal and restoration to service. The Colonel stated that when his trial came on it proved that the President was really the one tried. However, he said that Mr. Lincoln was exonerated for dismissing him, and he was recommended to the favorable consideration of Mr. Johnson, who immediately restored him.

EBBITT.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

"SEA FOAMS," OR "NAVAL YARNS." No. XIX.

THE SKULK.

WHEREABOUT—off Cape Horn, on board of the U. S. frigate *Constitute*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Oakum. Place—Sick Bay. Present—Surg. Barabino, his assistants, the hospital steward, and the loblolly boy.

It was, I have said, off the Cape, and during the boisterous month of June, that the gallant *Constitute* was endeavoring to double the Horn. The weather was intensely cold, so much so that the spray bell congealed on the deck. It was blowing a heavy westerly gale. The ship was hove to under close reef, main top-sail, forestorm staysail, and storm mizzen; she was rolling heavily to windward. Only the watch on deck ventured above the hatches. What few men were to be seen were sheltered close to the weather bulwarks, or under protection of the hammock cloths which they had stretched out and kept under. Now and then a few youngsters, more reckless and frolicsome than the weather beaten tar, would sally out mid-deck, on a lark, and again reseek shelter when the spray would threaten. If a shipmate happened to be ducked, there would be a roar of laughter at his expense. Particularly so if he chanced to be a petty officer; one of that privileged class of growlers and malcontents, to whom the skulks—very justly, too—attribute all their misfortunes.

The forecastlemen, or men stationed on the forecastle, are composed of the good seamen whose age or infirmities prevent their active employment too far aloft. They are strange fellows, always prompt to do a neat job, and as ready to grumble at any interference on the part of those stationed elsewhere. It is on the forecastle that the galley yarns (false rumors) originate, and also from there that they are spread about. It is likewise on the forecastle that Jack congregates, on a quiet night, to listen to old Tom Harris or O'Brien spinning their wonderful yarns about "the Princess," or "how Captain Jack Percival caught them doubling the grog tub, etc."

Well, it was on the forecastle that several old tars were discussing the gale, when O'Brien was seen crawling up the hatchway, with a broad grin covering his barnacled face. He was evidently in the best of humor. As he approached, Jack Stanly, the chief boatswain's mate of the watch, hailed him.

"Shipmate, what's up?"
"Up," replied O'Brien, "why Barabino has caught another one of them ere fellows as wants to skulk when they should be on deck lending a hand to us chaps; demme if the old Doc can't smell a skulk a mile off. No one can weather him, that's sure. Why, Jack, even you wouldn't stand a chance; if you wanted to skulk, he'd find you out, you couldn't get the weather gauge of him."

Jack Stanly had been thirty-five years in the Navy; he had never been on the sick list, nor excused from duty; but Jack owed O'Brien a grudge for having accidentally tipped his elbow while he was taking his morning grog, and had thereby spilled two drops of the precious beverage. He had resolved to get square with O'Brien, and thought the opportunity a favorable one.

"You say I can't go down to the sick bay and make Doctor Barabino lay me up a day or two?"

"Look here, O'Brien, I'll bet my taut of grog agin your'n that the Doctor will put me on the list in less than no time."

O'Brien was very fond of his grog; too fond of it to risk losing it; but the jeers of his shipmates were more than he could stand. Jack was defiant; O'Brien couldn't back out.

"Well," said he, "Jack, I'll take it up, and here's Mr. Scupper who'll see fair play 'tween us."

Mr. Scupper, who had just appeared, was the passed midshipman, master's mate of the spirit room, and thereby in charge of the grog, which he was detailed to serve out. Scupper became interested in the wager and accepted the umpireship.

Down started Jack closely followed by Scupper. When the boatswain's mate entered the sick bay, the Doctor and assistants, already alluded to, looked up. It was at the hour the sick were prescribed for, and that applicants for the lists were attended to.

Jack Stanly had a woe-begone countenance; he coughed incessantly and so hard that Dr. Barabino raised his eyes from his journal, dropped his pen, and cast a look at him from over his gold spectacles. Recognizing the tar, the Doctor rose and came towards him.

"Eh! Stanly, you here? eh! What's in the wind, my man? Something serious, no doubt? I have heard that you have been thirty-five years in the service, and was never on the list. Is that so?"

"That's so, Doctor," and Stanly sighed; such a piteous sigh as brought the Doctor to his side.

Barabino felt the old sailor's pulse, made him discharge his quid, looked at his tongue and inquired, "what's the matter?"

"Oh! Doctor," sighed Stanly, "I can't draw a long breath."

"A long breath," yelled Barabino, looking squarely at him, "go on deck you old skulk and draw two short ones." At the same time the Doctor punched Stanly under the left rib and brought out the long breath Jack couldn't draw.

There was a roar on the berth deck which dispelled all doubts, if there were any, that O'Brien had won the bet.

Jack lost his grog, but Barabino having learned the cause of it, treated him to a glass of old rum, and in such quantity as to balm his wound and soothe his wounded pride.

The crew had the laugh on Jack. O'Brien drank his two tauts "to the staunch old tar who had never laid up a day from active service, but who couldn't draw a long breath."

BOB STAT.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE bills providing for a new propeller for the U. S. ship *Alarm* and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist annually 750 boys have passed both houses and become laws.

The House has passed the bill (H. R. 1482) to remove the political disabilities of J. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia, formerly a Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and more recently a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army. The bill has been sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were introduced in the House during the past week, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Military Committee.—H. R. 1754, to provide for payment to William Barton for certain improvements on lands now embraced in the military reservation of Fort Cameron, Utah; H. R. 1755, to amend Section 1229, Rev. Statutes, and authorizing the President to drop officers of the Army from the rolls in certain cases; H. R. 1821, to amend Sec. 2305, Rev. Stat., which allows service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to be deducted from the time required to perfect title to a homestead; Letter from Secretary of Navy enclosing report of Colonel J. L. Browne, U. S. M. C., in relation to prisons and prison systems of the United States; H. R. 1848, 1849, to reduce and reorganize the Army of the United States, and to make rules for its government and regulation; H. R. 1850, to appropriate money for the purchase of land to complete the military reservation at Fort Preble, Me.; H. R. 1919, to grant the reservation occupied by Baton Rouge Barracks and Arsenal to the State of Louisiana for the use of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; H. R. 64, authorizing promotions in the Army; H. R. 1990, relating to retired officers of the Army; H. R. 1992, to regulate the appointment, assignment and duty of chaplains in the Army; H. R. 1994, to provide for the better selection of Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, and fixing their pay and allowances; Various bills donating condemned cannon.

Invalid Pensions.—H. R. 1712, to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who lost their lower jaw while in the military and naval service of the United States.

Foreign Affairs.—H. R. 61, authorizing Captain G. L. Tanner, U. S. Navy, to accept a pair of flower vases and a lacquered box from the Japanese government; H. R. 70, authorizing Commodore J. W. A. Nichols, U. S. Navy, to accept from the King of Spain the Grand Cross of Naval Merit.

Committee on War Claims.—H. R. 1758, for relief of Philip Pendleton, late Paymaster, U. S. Army.

Cannon.—To the town of Avon, Livingston County, New York. **Naval Committee.**—H. R. 1831, to provide for erection of a monument at the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, in commemoration of those who perished by the wreck of the U. S. S. *Thuron*.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Several bills have been introduced and referred to this Committee for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of officers of the War of the Revolution, including James Monroe, Lieutenant-Colonel Virginia State Line, and President of the United States.

Committee on the Judiciary.—H. R. 66, legalizing the action of the President and Secretary of War in sending rations and tents to yellow fever sufferers.

Military Committee.—S. R. 26, to transfer the arsenal property in Charleston, S. C., to the trustees of the Holy Communion Church Institute, for the use and accommodation of said school. (See Journal of May 3d, p. 74.)

Naval Affairs.—S. R. 293, to repeal provision authorizing the advancement of an officer of the Navy thirty numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism. (Sec. 1506, Revised Statutes.)

On Wednesday, May 14, the House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions agreed to report favorably Mr. Dibrell's bill making it unlawful to withhold the pension due to any pensioner under the act of March 9, 1878, or any other act, because of any pension paid to said pensioner under any former act of Congress, provided that no pensioner shall be paid twice for the same service, or receive more than one pension. The object of the bill is to prevent the withholding of pensions from those who have been restored to the pension roll and then dropped on the charge of disloyalty.

GENERAL ALFRED SULLY.

THE following order has been issued by Gen. Howard—G. O. No. 6, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 28, 1879:

It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Colonel Alfred Sully, 21st Infantry, brevet brigadier-general, United States Army. He has been for some weeks reported ill of a malarial fever, but finally his life terminated by a severe internal hemorrhage, so that the news of his death comes suddenly upon his friends. It was my fortune to serve for some time, during the recent war, in the same corps with General Sully, and I have seen much of him since, so that I speak from personal knowledge in saying that he has had a long and eventful career, and in all the work, often most important and dangerous, given him to do, he has discharged his duty with marked ability, with unflinching courage, and with a generosity and honesty of spirit worthy the highest commendation and becoming an American officer.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1841, he served with his regiment—the 2d Infantry—in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, in the Mexican war, through the Rogue River Expedition in Oregon, and in campaigns against the Sioux and Cheyennes in Minnesota and Nebraska. During the war of the Rebellion, as colonel and brigadier-general, he participated in the siege of Yorktown, the combat of West Point, and the battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and the marches and campaigns incident thereto.

Ordered, in 1863, to Dakota Territory, he commanded the expedition against the hostile Indians of the Northwest, defeating the combined tribes at White Stone Hill, for which engagement he was brevetted a brigadier-general in the Regular Service—having already been made a brevet major-general of volunteers.

Exposure and long service had lately imposed on him heavy physical burdens, yet, what do we not owe to his persistence and cheerful endurance, his good counsel, supply, and re-inforcement, during the last two Indian wars here in the Northwest? His services record is already clear and abundant. Let the Army review it rejoice in and emulate it while the old flag floats where he helped to keep it flying.

As a mark of respect, the flags at all posts in this Department will be displayed at half-mast, on the day after the receipt of this order, and the officers of his regiment, serving in this command, and all officers at this post, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says:

Alfred Sully, Colonel of the 21st Infantry, died at Vancouver, Sunday, April 27th. He was the son of Thomas Sully, a native of England, but famous as one of the great portrait painters of America, who emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, in his early youth, and subsequently lived in Richmond, Virginia, Philadelphia and New York. His greatest work was the historical painting of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and of his portraits, those of Jefferson, Lafayette, Commodore Decatur and George Frederick Cooke, are the most celebrated. His son, whose death is here announced, inherited much of this artistic genius, and during the less active years of his military life, in time of peace, he executed some excellent paintings—portraits, landscapes and humorous—a few of which grace the walls of San Franciscans who enjoyed the delight and honor of his friendship. He had a happy talent for caricaturing, and several of his sketches, still preserved by those to whom he presented them in San Francisco, are inimitable. Colonel Sully graduated at the West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1841, and served with distinction in the war with Mexico, in 1846-7. Soon after the conquest and purchase of California he was ordered to this Coast, and was at Monterey at the time the first Constitutional Convention for the State Government was in session. He and Lieutenant Derby, of "Squibob" and "John Phoenix" celebrity, were comrades, and together wrote and sketched notable, brilliant, witty, humorous works of pen and pencil. When, in the first year of the Civil War, General McClellan was called to the command of the Union Army, he appointed Colonel Sully upon his staff, and in that capacity he served until General McClellan was superseded. Returned to his place in the line, he fought with gallantry and merit through the war, and was promoted, grade by grade, to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers by brevet. Before the war and since, Colonel Sully had seen much active service in campaigns against Indians, and was one of the most skilled and thorough officers in that mode of warfare. His last distinguished employment in that branch was the campaign against Chief Joseph of the Wallawas, in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. But his advanced age and the wear of the hard service he had seen in his many years of a soldier's life unfitted him for the severe duty of the field, in pursuit of the hostiles, and he was appointed to the command of Fort Vancouver. He married, in early Pioneer days, the niece of the late Don Pablo de la Guerra of Santa Barbara, one of the famous beauties and belles of California, who was made the heroine of one of Bayard Taylor's finest productions. Colonel Sully was a noble-souled gentleman and gallant soldier. His death is mourned by many here, who knew him in the early days and who now honor his memory. In him the Army has lost one of its best representatives; the country one of its purest patriots and bravest defenders.

THE NATIONAL GURAD.

AN IMPORTANT PRECEDENT.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed the following joint resolution authorizing the Governor to cause an annual inspection of the Michigan Military Academy, to commission the officers of the institution, and to appoint its graduates as brevet second lieutenants in the State militia:

WHEREAS, The General Government has recognized the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, by detailing an officer of the Regular Army as one of its professors, and by supplying it with a full equipment of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage; **AND WHEREAS**, The teaching of military science and tactics to the young men of this State will materially aid in the instruction and efficiency of its militia; therefore,

Resolved, That the graduates of this Academy shall be eligible to appointment as brevet second lieutenants in the State troops, and may be commissioned and assigned to companies at the discretion of the Governor upon the recommendation of the inspecting officers, not to exceed one to each company; **And further**, The Governor is authorized to appoint and commission the superintendent, the adjutant, the quartermaster, the quartermaster, and surgeon, each as majors in the State troops.

The bill was approved by the Governor, May 2, and thus the State of Michigan has taken the lead in a most important movement for the improvement of our militia forces. The superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy is a former officer of the Army, J. Sumner Rogers, who resigned from the 1st Infantry October 3, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The annual inspections and musters of the 1st Division were commenced on Monday, May 13, with that of the 71st. The command paraded in fatigue uniform, white cross belts, knapsacks with overcoats rolled; but without the new haversack and canteen issued by the State. The parade was ordered on East 34th street at 2 p. m., and promptly on time, the regiment, nine unequalized commands, were formed for review by Colonel Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General, S. N. Y. The ceremony in line was fairly rendered, and but for the unsteadiness of the second and seventh companies in line, particularly the latter, would have been considered excellent. The passage was omitted for want of space. After a short rest the command was broken into column, and ranks opened for inspection. In these movements there was considerable unsteadiness, and much needless shuffling and dressing to perfect distances. If company commanders would halt their companies the instant the left guide is three yards from the perpendicular, as directed by par. 193, tactics, and then dress, this unnecessary moving and shuffling would be obviated. Par. 316 directs that at the open ranks "the adjutant conducts the color guard to the head of the column," yet on this occasion the color guard was ignored—if there was one—and the standard bearers marched to the head of the column under the direction of the adjutant. The non-commissioned staff straggled to the front in anything but military shape. The inspection of the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff was most satisfactory; but at the open ranks, the commanders of companies as a rule, remained fast, to the left, until the arrival of the inspecting officer. It should be remembered that at the command march, after the guides have been verified, the command conforms to par. 183 tactics. The inspection was, as a rule, satisfactory, but the knapsacks being empty, were not unsung for inspection. The company officers paraded with the new overcoat in slings and strapped to their backs, a fact that was commented on by the numerous military spectators. In the first place, these grey overcoats are not intended for officers; the new regulations requiring a dark blue, Ulster shape, while the fact of officers carrying an overcoat on this (garrison) inspection was most severely criticised. At all inspections, camp or garrison, the rank and file parade with knapsack and full kit, while the officers merely parade in full or undress uniform, as the case may be, and leave their overcoats, blankets, etc., in quarters. In the muster Co. K again headed the list with 65 present, followed by Co. J, 61, Co. I, 58, Co. H, 51, Co. G, 49, Co. F, 48, Co. E, 47, Co. D, 46, Co. C, 45, Co. B, 44, Co. A, 43, Co. Field and Staff, 42. Of the companies four fall below the minimum allowed by law, 46 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, while Co. H had an equal number present and absent. The armory question is still undecided, the Board of Aldermen offering \$8,000 for their present quarters, while the landlord demands \$12,000. As yet the command have had no notice to vacate the premises, although Col. Vose expects such a demand at any moment. The result of the muster is as follows:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	9	9	18	1	1	2	20
Non-Commissioned Staff	1	10	11	1	1	2	22
Company A	1	41	42	1	8	9	51
Company B	1	41	42	1	10	11	53
Company C	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company D	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company E	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company F	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company G	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company H	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company I	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company J	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Company K	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Band	1	31	32	1	14	15	47
Total	20	400	420	8	117	125	545

Last year the 71st mustered 447 present, 110 absent; 557 total. Thus showing a loss in present of 22 and in the aggregate 12.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This regiment is expected to assemble at the armory (field and staff mounted), in full dress uniform (gray trousers) with knapsacks packed and overcoats rolled thereon, on Saturday, May 24, at 10:15 o'clock a. m., for annual inspection and muster. Mounted officers will carry them in slings. By the courtesy of Lieut. Col. John I. Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, the inspection will take place on the parade ground in front of the Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Admission for others than members of the regiment in uniform will be by ticket. Capt. Willis L. Ogden has been appointed a member of the regimental examining board vice Partridge, resigned. Ex-Capt. Harold L. Crane, late 11th Brigade staff, has been appointed quartermaster-sergeant of Co. G.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—At 2 o'clock p. m., promptly, Thursday, May 8, this command, in fatigue uniform, with knapsack, haversack, and canteen, was formed for review and inspection on the Union Ball grounds, Williamsburgh. The ceremonies were commenced with a review, line being formed with ten companies abreast, Col. P. H. Briggs being the reviewing officer. The open ranks were neatly executed. Col. Rueger attending to every detail. At the present, however, the color sergeant blundered by drooping his flag. The inspection in line was most satisfactory, the men being remarkably steady while the general appearance was good. The passage was only fair, the colors again being drooped, while the salutes were in the main poor. On reaching the original position much distance was found to have been lost, great gaps existing between the third and fourth, sixth and seventh companies. The colonel, however, instead of ordering "guides cover," and so rectifying the loss of distance, wheeled into line, and perforce each company dressed on its own ground. This made the gaps more apparent, still without rectifying the alignment the colonel opened ranks and presented to close the review. The ceremony, which was fairly rendered in the early movements, was thus spoiled. At the close of the review column was formed for inspection. The men were certainly in heavy marching order, as exhibited by the general appearance of the "kit," combs, brushes, "boiled shirts" and underwear being promiscuously

scattered among the State uniforms enclosed in the knapsack, bringing a grim smile to the face of the inspecting officer, and to the men an occasional "guffaw" which even the presence of Col. Rueger could not check. The men were clearly instructed to pack knapsacks, and most blindly followed the instructions of some Grand Army veteran as to what they should contain. This part of the inspection was a farce, the men being the audience and the officers actors. To add to the ludicrous effect, part of the company officers had overcoats, in slings, strapped on their backs—an old militia custom which all had supposed had died with the militia of 1860. The adjutant should at least for the credit of the regiment have read up the directions for inspection. Had he done so, the non-commissioned staff would not have been made so ridiculous. The discipline of the command during the inspection was not of the most satisfactory kind. At the close line was formed for dress parade, after which the regiment returned to its armory. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	9	9	18	1	1	2	20
Non-Commissioned Staff	1	10	11	1	1	2	22
Company A	1	41	42	1	17	18	59
Company B	1	41	42	1	5	6	47
Company C	1	41	42	1	13	14	47
Company D	1	41	42	1	9	10	53
Company E	1	41	42	1	7	8	50
Company F	1	41	42	1	8	9	50
Company G	1	41	42	1	11	12	54
Company H	1	41	42	1	18	19	59
Company I	1	41	42	1	18	19	59
Company J	1	41	42	1	18	19	59
Company K	1	41	42	1	18	19	59
Band	1	41	42	1	18	19	59
Total	33	449	482	3	109	112	594

Last year the 32d had present for muster 469, absent 131, total 600, thus showing a gain of 23 in the present and a loss of 6 in the aggregate.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This command, Lieut. Col. John B. Meyenberg, was reviewed and inspected by Col. P. H. Briggs at the Plaza, Fort Green, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 7. The battalion was formed for review, six commands twelve files, at 3 o'clock p. m., the ceremony in line being extremely fair. Col. Meyenberg, again committed the error of sheathing his sword when accompanying the reviewing officer, a blunder in which he was corrected last October. The passage was not up to the expectations of the military visitors, step, distances, alignments, and salutes being of the poorest quality. At the close of the review column was formed for inspection, the old blunder of company commanders facing to the left being adhered to at the open ranks. The inspection showed the men to be properly uniformed and equipped, but the mistakes proved that the battalion needs a further consolidation, three of the six companies being far below the minimum both in present and total strength. Capt. Algood, as usual, made up more than half the battalion, his Co. A having 79 out of 85 presents. Capt. Lynch, Co. D, deserves credit for parading 44 present out of his total of 47. At the close of the muster the battalion was again equalized as a parade made through the principal streets of Brooklyn. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	9	9	18	1	1	2	20
Non-Commissioned Staff	1	10	11	1	1	2	22
Company A	1	70	71	1	6	7	85
Company B	1	31	32	1	15	16	37
Company C	1	41	42	1	3	4	47
Company D	1	31	32	1	8	9	43
Company E	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company F	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company G	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company H	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company I	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company J	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Company K	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Band	1	31	32	1	9	10	43
Total	21	334	355	48	48	96	453

Last year the battalion paraded for muster 236 present, 70 absent, 306 total, showing a loss of two in the present and 3 in the aggregate this year.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—On Tuesday, May 13th, this regiment, eight commands unequalized, in full dress uniform, without knapsack, haversack or canteen, paraded in East 34th street for annual inspection and muster. At 2 o'clock morning the command was formed for review, Col. P. H. Briggs, Asst. Inspector-General, being the reviewing officer. In line the battalion presented a very handsome appearance, but their steadiness during the inspection was decidedly bad; heads and hands being moved along the line, while even the sergeants were at fault. The passage was omitted for want of space. The command was next broken for inspection and muster. The inspection was only fair, the men being decidedly unsteady, while par. 316 was misconstrued by many of the company commanders, who at the rear: open order, after the verification of the guides, should place themselves facing left, three yards in front of the right file, and at the command march follow the rule prescribed by par. 183. This point is generally overlooked by company commanders. The band and drum corps were most gorgeous, in scarlet and gold, while the general appearance of the non-commissioned staff, gold belts, gold epaulettes, staff swords, etc., was of the most brilliant description, although decidedly in opposition to the regulations. In the muster Co. C headed the list with 59 present and 1 absent, followed by Co. I, 53 present, although 29 were on the absent list. Co. E was the small command, 30 present and 14 absent. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	9	9	18	1	1	2	20
Non-Commissioned Staff	1	21	22	1	1	2	24
Company A	1	34	35	1	14	15	50
Company B	1	36	37	1	1	2	60
Company C	1	31	32	1	17	18	57
Company D	1	31	32	1	14	15	44
Company E	1	28	29	1	14	15	44
Company F	1	27	28	1	11	12	41
Company G	1	40	41	1	4	5	46
Company H	1	40	41	1	27	28	82
Company I	1	52	53	1	1	2	82
Company J	1	39	40	1	1	2	40
Band	1	39	40	1	1	2	40
Total	29	355	384	3	96	99	483

Last year the 8th mustered present 411, absent 111; aggregate 522. Thus showing a loss of 27 in the present and 39 in the aggregate this muster.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, S. N. Y.—On the retirement, through ill health, of Col. Alfred H. Taylor, A. G. State of New York, the position was temporarily filled by Gen. John B. Stonehouse, he being relieved from the duty of prosecuting the war claims against the United States. It having become necessary that Gen. Stonehouse should make repeated visits to Washington in the interest of the State, it was felt by Gen. Woodward that he should not be hampered by the duties of the Adjutant-General's office, and it was much to his satisfaction relieved from his temporary duty. His successor was the next question, and Gen. Woodward, who is constant and faithful in the administration of the duties of the department, sought for the right man for this important position. His

choice finally fell on Col. Wm. J. Denslow, A. A. G. 2d New York Division, and on his recommendation he was appointed and commissioned. This is another move in the right direction, for Col. Denslow possesses all the requirements to fill to the satisfaction of all concerned the full duties of the office, and a better selection could not possibly have been made. The colonel is a veteran of 23 years standing, having joined Co. A, 7th New York, under Capt. Wm. P. Benson, in 1856, remaining in that command until after the campaign in 1861. In 1861 he was commissioned first lieutenant Co. B, 6th New York Volunteers, serving two years, during which he was promoted captain, and was transferred to Co. K, 91st New York Volunteers, with the same rank. He was promoted major September 3, 1864, lieutenant-colonel February 24, 1865, and was brevetted colonel in March, 1865. During this service he performed various staff duties, from post adjutant and ordnance officer, at Fort Jefferson, Fla., to adjutant-general of the La Fourch District, Louisiana, and of the New Orleans cavalry camp, and inspector-general of the Baton Rouge District. He was mustered out of service on the return home of the 91st regiment, and after a brief rest was again commissioned and appointed inspector-general of the defenses of Baltimore, and afterwards transferred as inspector-general of the 8th Army Corps, under Gen. Lew Wallace. Col. Denslow participated in the following engagements: Camp Bland, Irish Bend, Fort Hudson, Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross-roads, Keene River, La.; White Oak roads, Five Forks, and Salliers' Church, Va. In 1874 he joined Co. D, 15th New York, as a private, and on the promotion of the late Gen. Dakin to the command of the 5th Brigade was at once chosen as inspector, from which he was appointed adjutant-general 2d Division, a position he leaves to serve the National Guard as its assistant adjutant-general.

POSITION IN MILITARY MATTERS.—The following extract from a private letter from Italy, from Lieut. Colonel Russell B. Yates, Inspector of Rifle Practice 7th Division, N. G. S. N. Y., is a valuable contribution to the discussion in regard to the "position" question, the more so as the writer is a skilful long-range shot, and uses the "back position" in shooting at long-range.

"HOTEL DE LA GRANDE, BRITAONE, Nice, April 28, 1879.

"I have heard or read somewhere, that a change of position in shooting was under discussion for military rifles, admitting 'any' position over 500 yards. But while this change might be of advantage to experts, viz., riflemen who have used long-range guns with the spirit level, and have thus learned to get an exact position, with perpendicular rear sight, it would be extremely difficult for all who have not enjoyed that advantage; it is also rather doubtful if the 'back position' would add much to the accuracy of the majority with open sights and no wind-gauge. Moreover, the back position generally consumes much more time and would seriously impede the rapidity of a match, particularly where such positions as the 'Rigby' and 'Milner' were indulged in; in fact, I am quite adverse to any change from the present, although I would probably be personally benefited by it.

"As you know, France and Italy have large standing armies, and I have observed that the troops get plenty of exercise with steady daily drilling, but I have not yet seen any instruction in firing, or any rifle ranges for the use of the troops—in this department of military instruction they seem to me to be very far behind the times. Speaking of old style reminds me of the weapons in the hands of the Army of the Emperor of Morocco; I saw there some of our old style, discarded, Springfield rifles, from which they had taken the percussion cone and hammer, and fitted them with flint locks instead; how is that for advancement?"

"H. B. YATES."

DECORATION DAY—FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—The division is ordered to parade May 30 to participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, as escort to the organizations parading under the direction of the grand marshal of the day and for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The troops will be formed in close column, the heads resting on Fifth avenue, in the following order: Separate Troops A and B on East 34th street; the 3d Brigade on West 34th and 35th streets; Battery B on East 34th street; the 1st Brigade on West 34th street; Battery K on East 34th street; the 2d Brigade on West 31st street; the 3d Regiment Cavalry on East 31st street. The column will move in the order above given at 11 o'clock a. m. The line of march will bedown Fifth avenue to 14th street, to and around Union Square to Broadway, to Murray street. At the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by other civic and military officials. Up to the arrival of the head of the column at Broadway street, line will be formed for the passage of the organizations under escort. When the rear of the escorted organizations has passed the right of the line, the division will break from the right to march to the left, by regiments and proceed up Broadway to Union Square, where the parade will be dismissed. All organizations will then march to their armories by the shortest available route, turning from 14th street in the proper direction as soon as practicable, in order that lines of travel may not be unnecessarily obstructed.

NEW JERSEY.—Gatling Gun Company, Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, commanded by Gen. J. Madison Drake, will attend the reunion of Veterans at Albany next month. This is the strongest command in this State, and it enjoys the respect and confidence of the people and authorities alike, each member being a Veteran of the late war. The twenty gunners carry sabres, the forty infantry men being armed with breech-loaders. The movements are executed by bugle calls entirely. The Zouaves will act as escort for the Veteran column at Albany, and on their return they will disembark at Jersey City and march to Elizabeth via Newark. Gen. Graham sent the Zouaves an invitation to parade in New York on Decoration Day, but Gen. Drake was compelled to decline it, owing to a "previous engagement."

The 7th regiment paraded for annual muster and inspection at Trenton, May 12. The regiment, six commands unequalized, was formed for review, Major Gen. Mott, Gen. Perrine, and Colonel Angel being the reviewing party. The line inspection was fair, the command showing to good advantage; the passage, however, was poor; step was steady, alignments bad, and distances of the very worst description. This latter fault might have been obviated had the companies been equalized. At the close the command was inspected and mustered by Lieut. Col. D. B. Murphy, Brig. Gen. Inspector, with the following result: present: Co. A, Capt. Skinn, 2 officers 45 men; total, 47. Co. B, Capt. Biles, 3 officers 49 men; total, 52. Co. C, Capt. Kitchen, 3 officers 47 men, total, 50. Co. D, Capt. Hurley, 2 officers 45 men; total, 47. Co. E, Capt. Patterson, 3 officers 49 men; total, 52. Co. F, Captain Healey, 3 officers 41 men; total, 44. Aggregate, 21 officers 275 men; total, 296. In the afternoon Col. Angel exercised the men in the school of the battalion, executing a number of movements both in line and column in a most satisfactory manner. The regiment appeared to be in most excellent shape in point of drill, and had the review taken place in the afternoon instead of the morning the regiment would have made a much better showing. The drill was closed with a fine exhibition of the school of the skirmisher.

Campden.—The Stockton rifle range was formally opened on Monday, May 12, by Major Gen. Mott, commander New Jersey National Guard. The new range, two miles long, one of the finest in the country, being in many respects equal to Creedmoor. The association have secured a lease of about twelve acres, the rental of which, amounting to \$500, is paid by the State. In addition about \$4,000 have been expended in improvements, leveling and fitting up the guard wall, pits and firing points. The range is fitted for 600 yards extreme range, and firing stations are arranged at 500, 400, 300, 200, and 100 yards.

On the arrival of Gen. Mott the arrival salute was fired by the Gatling battery, after which the 6th regiment entered the grounds and were at once formed for review. The ceremony was most evenly executed, after which the men were dismissed for lunch. At 10 o'clock the shooting was commenced. The first competition being for a Remington Creedmoor rifle, value \$100, presented by Messrs. Remington and Sons, open to all comers; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; two sighting and ten scoring shots; weapon, any rifle except muzzle-loader. The following are the best scores, E. A. Leopold winning the rifle:

E. A. Leopold..... 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4
J. M. Sumlin..... 3 4 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4
J. H. Burroughs..... 4 4 3 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 9
Captain W. Wood..... 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 6 4 3 9
Lieut. L. A. Greve..... 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 3 4 3 9
O. H. Roberts..... 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 9

The second contest was the Inter State Military Match, open to teams of six from any organized team of the National Guard or militia of any State, or of the Regular Army or Navy of the United States; distance, 300 and 500 yards; position, standing at 300, any with face towards target at 500; seven rounds at each distance; weapon, any military rifle. Prizes a silver trophy presented by the Stockton Rifle Association. There were but three entries, the 9th regiment, Hoboken, and Co. A and C, 6th regiment, Camden. The contest was a walk over for the experienced marksmen of the 9th, who easily won, 79 points to spare. The following are the winning scores:

	9th REGIMENT.	300 yards.	500 yards.
Captain W. P. Wood.....	4 5 3 3 4 4	4-26	3 4 5 4 4 4-29-54
Lieut. I. H. Greve.....	3 3 3 4 4 3	4-24	4 5 4 3 3 5-26-50
Lieut. F. Rabb.....	4 4 3 4 5 4	4-28	3 0 3 5 4 4-21-49
C. M. Stimis.....	3 4 5 3 5 4	4-26	4 5 3 5 4 5-29-55
C. Luckhardt.....	3 3 4 5 4 3	4-26	2 3 3 0 3 4-16-43
Calvin Peck.....	4 3 4 5 4 5	4-29	3 3 4 4 3 0 4-21-50

Co. A, 6th, had 145-79-321. Co. C, 6th, 139-64-303. The Silver Trophy was presented to the 9th regiment team at the ball of the 6th regiment, at Camden, N. J., on Monday evening, May 13, by Gen. Geo. W. Glie, President of Stockton Range.

On Tuesday, 13th, the shooting was continued with the contest for the Stockton range medal, open to all comers, distance, 300, 500, and 600 yards; any military rifle; one sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. The following is the score, Captain Wood, of the 9th regiment, winning the medal:

	300	500	600	Total.
Captain William P. Wood.....	29	28	23	80
C. M. Stimis.....	29	24	18	71
Lieutenant L. H. Greve.....	28	24	16	68
J. R. Denman.....	27	16	12	55
J. Price.....	24	11	15	50
M. Price.....	24	17	7	48

The matches were continued during the week.

West End.—The Columbia Rifle Association held its opening matches—spring meeting—on May 10, with pleasant weather but a very slim attendance. The programme consisted of five matches, only four of which filled, the long range match being withdrawn for want of a sufficient number of entries. The first match was subscription, at 100 yards, seven rounds, and 75 per cent. of entrance fees being divided into three prizes. There were 30 entries, the winning score being as follows: Capt. W. P. Wood, 33; J. L. Paulding, 32; Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, 32. The Winchester match had 26 entries. Distance, 300 yards; seven rounds; any rifle. There were seven prizes, of which the winners were: W. E. Church, 31; S. T. G. Dudley, 30; C. H. Seymour, 29; C. G. Zettler, 27; G. W. Jones, 27; J. L. Paulding, 26; J. Booth, 26. The Evans rifle match had seven prizes, captured by a similar number of entries. Distance, 300 yards; seven rounds; military rifle. The scores were: J. J. Paulding, 32; C. W. Rose, 28; R. C. Coleman, 26; B. F. Hart, 19; J. J. De Mott, 19; W. P. Wood, 17; B. W. Spencer, 3. The military match was at 500 yards, seven rounds. Prizes were awarded as follows: J. J. Paulding, 25; W. P. Wood, 25; D. Geary, 19; J. McNiel, 19; Jesse Booth, 18; J. J. De Mott, 13; Charles Bann, 16. Major Fulton was executive officer, Col. B. W. Spencer financial, and Capt. R. C. Coleman statistical officer.

Bristol.—The first meeting on the May programme, May 10, 1879, was for the "Sharp" match for military rifles, under the following conditions: Distance, 300 yards; position, standing; 10 scoring shots; no changing allowed. The following are the leading scores: C. N. Stimis, 42; W. A. Mulford, 37; J. M. Dart, 39; B. A. Vail, 39; D. F. Davis, 38; E. H. Houghton, 37; F. H. Holton, 37; J. R. Denman, 36; F. L. Sheidon, 36.

The second contest was the 1st match for a Billiard mid-range rifle with conditions similar to the previous match, except that riflemen were allowed to clean their rifles between the shots. The best scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points: E. H. Houghton, 44; F. H. Holton, 43; J. W. Todd, 43; F. W. Gourlay, 41; F. L. Sheidon, 41; J. M. Dart, 40; M. M. Giberti, 39; L. H. Greve, 39; J. W. Martin, 39; J. R. Denman, 38; W. M. Mulford, 37.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At last the May and June inspections are ordered, and the work of the militia will really soon begin. The following are the dates named by the Adjutant-General in General Order No. 9, under date of May 9: 5th regiment, Boston Common, May 21, 2:30 p. m.; Battery C, 1st Batt. Light Artillery, Melrose, May 23, 2 p. m.; 6th regiment, South Framingham, May 25, 1:30 p. m.; 1st Batt. Cavalry, Boston Common, June 3, 8 p. m.; Battery B, Light Artillery, Worcester, June 6, 3 p. m.; 2d regiment, Greenfield, June 7, 2 p. m.; Co. F, Cavalry, Westford, June 11, 1 p. m.; 8th regiment, Lynn, June 17, 3 p. m.; 1st Corps Cadets, Boston Common, June 23, 2 p. m.; 2nd regiment, Boston Common, June 25, 3:30 p. m.; 2d Corps Cadets, Salem, June 26, 2 p. m.; Battery A, 1st Batt. Light Artillery, Boston Common, June 27, 2 p. m.; 1st regiment, Boston Common, June 30, 3:30 p. m. The Inspector-General's department having been consolidated with that of the Adjutant-General, this year, for the first time, the last named department will exercise its functions. It will not be new business for Gen. Berry, as he will be remembered as one of the assistant inspectors general.

Col. Beck, commanding the 6th regiment, has promulgated General Order No. 2, under date of May 7: Henry Parsons, of Marlboro, having been commissioned and qualified as major of the 6th regiment, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The majors of the regiment are assigned to the battalions as follows: Maj. S. M. Decker to the battalion composed of Cos. G, C, A and I; Maj. Henry G. Green, Cos. D, B, K and E; Maj. Henry Parsons, Cos. H, L and F.

The Hoxbury City Guards, under Lieut. I. R. Matthews, practiced at Walnut Hill May 10 for place on the State encampment at Framingham, and to represent the State at Creedmoor in the Interstate and International Military Matches next fall, with the following result:

	300 yards.	500 yards.
H. Tyler.....	5 4 3 4 4-20	G. E. Everett..... 3 3 5 4 5-20
J. P. Andrew.....	4 3 4 4 4-19	I. Gardner..... 5 5 3 3 3-19
H. Gardiner.....	4 3 4 4 4-19	F. H. Carter..... 4 5 4 0 4-17
F. C. Brownell.....	3 4 3 3 3-18	F. Andrews..... 3 4 5 5 0-16
G. L. Smith.....	3 2 5 4 4-18	L. Eddy..... 3 3 4 2 5-16

PENNSYLVANIA.—Orders having been issued from Division Headquarters for spring inspection of the troops throughout the State, General Order No. 3, from Headquarters 1st Brigade, have been issued in accordance therewith; and the several organizations will be paraded for inspection by the Brigade Inspector as follows: 1st regiment, May 19, at 8 o'clock p. m.; 2d regiment, at 8 o'clock p. m.; May 20; Battalion State Fencibles, May 21, at 8 p. m.; Battalion Washington Grays, May 21, at 9:30 o'clock p. m.; Black Hussars, May 22, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Weccoco Legion, May 22, at 9 o'clock p. m.; Keystone Battery, May 23, at 8 o'clock p. m.; 1st Troop, May 23, at 9 o'clock p. m.; Gray Invincibles, May 24, at 9 o'clock p. m. It is said the inspections will be thorough and rigid; and conducted in accordance with Circular No. 1, issued by Division Inspector. As this provides for the troops being fully equipped in every respect, it will be impossible for many of the organizations to meet the requirements. By fall, however, it is probable that every organization in the State will be in readiness to pass any inspection as to equipment, however rigid it may be. The Legislature a week or so since passed the bill appropriating the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, for the purchase of such uniform form great coats, blankets, knapsacks, or clothing bags, and accoutrements as may be necessary to complete the equipment of the National Guard. The only thing that the troops of Pennsylvania will be deficient in, as regards equipment, will be camp equipage. There is another bill (and it may be passed by the time this reaches our readers), before the Legislature providing for a change in the code; also for a yearly encampment. Should this pass, certainly the National Guard of Pennsylvania should no longer complain of the State doing nothing for them, as they will be the best provided for of any State militia, for they still have yearly appropriation, seven hundred to each infantry company, and a larger sum to cavalry and artillery.

TEXAS.—The organization of the 4th regiment, Texas Volunteers, was completed at Galveston on May 5, by the muster into the service of the State of the following officers: John S. Moore, colonel; John M. King, lieutenant colonel; S. T. Foster, major; H. A.

West, surgeon; T. S. Burk, assistant surgeon; Ed. J. Byrne, adjutant; G. W. Briggs, chaplain; Chas. A. De Ryce, hospital steward; J. G. Marat, standard bearer; John Maher, sergeant major.

The following organizations were represented at the organization of the regiment: Lone Star Rifles, of Galveston; Star Rifles, Corpus Christi; Lavaca Grays, Hallettsville; Emmet Guards, Galveston; and Galveston Rifles, Galveston. Major John S. Moore, 2d Texas Volunteers; Capt. McRae, Lougherty, and Jordan; Lieut. Byrne, Waters, Glenn, Gavin, McGovern, and Jacques. There were also proxies present from organizations in Corpus Christi (Nueces county) and Hallettsville (Lavaca county). Companies are also being formed in Corpus Christi and Victoria. The officers of the regiment constitute a board of directors and will hold meetings on the first Monday of each month, and Col. Moore, Capt. McRae, and Lieut. Byrne were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the board and also the regiment. A library is to be at once formed for the convenience and instruction of officers and men, and drill will be held semi-monthly.

VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. J. W. Gilmer, held May 9, Private Washington Taylor, Lieut. H. C. Whitehead and Sergt. M. C. Keeling, special committee, reported a preamble rectifying the many acts of kindness shown them by Chas. L. Sherman, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. M. C., when on duty at that station, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That passing over the frailties and errors of his life and remembering on his good qualities, that as an organization, we unite in expressing our pleasant recollection of him while on this station, and our sorrow at his melancholy end.

GEORGIA.—At the annual meeting of the Savannah Schuetzen Gesellschaft the team of the cadets, hussars, volunteers and artillery were again pitted in a 300 yards off-hand match, under the following conditions: Teams, five each; five rounds per man. As the hussars and cadets had exceptionally good teams, much interest was taken in the contest, and the shooting was closely watched. The cadets opened well, but broke ere the close of the work, while the hussars from the very first shot held to win. The volunteers and artillery seemed to have a private match of their own, so close was their shooting. At the completion of the shooting the hussars were victorious by 3 points. L. M. Ryals, cadet, winning the prize for the best individual score. The following are the scores:

	GEORGIA HUSSARS.	SAVANNAH CADETS.
J. W. McAlpin.....	4 4 4 4 4-20	H. P. Lovell..... 4 5 4 3 5-21
J. W. Schley.....	4 4 4 4 4-20	G. L. Garsed..... 4 4 4 4 5-21
J. D. Martin.....	4 4 4 4 4-20	W. N. Nichols..... 4 4 4 4 4-20
J. S. Coburn.....	4 4 5 4 4-21	W. P. Silva..... 4 5 4 3 4-20
Lewis M. Ryals.....	4 5 5 4 4-23	J. A. Hershbach..... 4 4 3 4 4-19

Chatham artillery 95, German volunteers 94.

CALIFORNIA.—The 3d regiment Infantry, Col. Wason commanding, was exercised in battalion movement at their armory, Wednesday evening, April 30. The color company formed on the line with its colors inverted, the colors on the right, and remained so during the drill, the colonel failing to notice the mistake. We understand that his sight is very much impaired, so much so that he can not read print, or discern objects more than a few feet in front of him. We judge this to be correct, from his ignorance of Upton's Tactics displayed at these so-called drills, demonstrating that he has not read the book himself for years, or listened to its reading by others. He frequently uses commands from "Casey," and practically does not seem to know that Upton's Tactics are now prescribed for the use of the National Guard, and that all others are prohibited. Such being the state of things, it is conclusive that no benefit can be derived by the "3d" from these drills while conducted by the regimental commander; and it would be a wise and judicious act to have himself placed on the retired list by reason of physical disability.

The drill in question was a series of blunders, made by the officers principally, and insubordination notably by the adjutant in obeying to the colonel who called his attention to one of his blunders. He should have been placed in arrest at once. The "drills" were the only movements well done, in spite of the omission of the proper commands by the instructor. (f) The drill as such was beneath criticism, and a dress parade was attempted. It was simply a farce. The manual was wretched and scarcely worthy of the merest tyro, and the "sound off" was a burlesque of that movement. A bugle stood on the right of the line and sounded, and the quartermaster sergeant stepped out of step, marched down in front of the line, saluting the colonel each way with sword and hand. The sergeants on reporting, of course came on with bayonets fixed; the commander sent them back to unluck bayonets. This will do as a "specimen brick" of the whole structure of errors built up during the evening. The colonel has just been re-elected for another term of four years; and officers, there does not seem any chance of relief for the regiment, except, perhaps, from the examining board, which unaccountably has not yet been ordered into existence.

1st Lieut. A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Col. Woodhams, 1st Infantry, has been promoted to the same position, with the rank of major, on the staff of the brigade commander. The general has made a wise choice in the appointment of this gentleman, who is a competent and worthy officer, and popular throughout the brigade.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The reports of the inspections of Batteries B and K, 69th and 5th regiments, 1st New York Division, and report of presentation of marksmen's badges, Gatling Battery, 11th Brigade, Brooklyn, will appear in next week's JOURNAL.

—First Sergeant Charles E. Waters has been unanimously chosen first lieutenant Co. E, 23d New York. Capt. Fincke must be extremely happy in the choice of so good an officer.

—Three regimental rifle ranges are to be established and fitted up at Jackson, Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a State range at Lansing for the better encouragement of marksmanship among the State troops.

—The financial secretary of the Saratoga Citizens Corps is to be tried by a division court-martial at Saratoga, May 30. Colonel Lee Chamberlain, A. A. G. of Gen. Carr's staff.

—Under the new Constitution the members of the National Guard of California may not be allowed to choose their own officers. Section I. of Article 8, provides that "officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time direct."

—The Cadet Corps, 23d New York (Brooklyn) will close the season's drills, by a review, dress parade, battalion drill and concert, at the Clermont avenue on Friday, May 23. The Corps shoot for marksmen's badges May 31 at Creedmoor.

—CAPT. BAKER, Lieut. Harrison and Voorhis, Washington Gray Troop B, 1st Division, successfully passed the examination as to their fitness to act as officers of a Gatling Battery. The new battery will be organized as soon as the State is ready to issue the necessary guns and equipment. The change will be decidedly for the better. The Troop will be inspected and mustered on May 25 at 11 a. m.

—The Infantry organizations of the 5th New York Brigade (Brooklyn), including the 17th Separate Co. of Flushing, will form on Wiloughby avenue, west of, and right resting on Clinton avenue on Decoration Day May 30. Troop D is detached from the brigade and will form on Clinton avenue, north of Wiloughby avenue.

—The 23d Brooklyn will parade on Monday, May 26, at 5:30 p. m. to parade as escort to the 18th regiment on their return from Montreal.

—GEN. HUSTED, commanding 5th New York Division, has directed the 34d Sep. Co., Infantry, Hudson, and the 31st regiment, Poughkeepsie, to parade on Tuesday, June 26, and the 20th Battalion, Kingston, on Friday, June 27.

—The inspections of next week are: Monday, 19th, 11th regiments on Lafayette place; Tuesday, 20th, 13th in the Vanderbilt lot, East 43d street; Wednesday, 21st, 7th in Lafayette place; Thursday, 22d, 3d Cavalry on the Eastern Boulevard—at 2 p. m. Saturday, 24th, 23d regiment at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, 10 a. m. and 23d regiment at the Plaza, 2 p. m.

—Co. A, 7th New York, will give Pinafore at the armory, Tompkins Market, on Friday, May 23. Proceeds to be used in fitting up company room in new armory.

—CHAPLAIN DUNNELL, preached his annual sermon to the 23d New York at Trinity Church May 11. The regiment arrived at 3:30 in full uniform, side arms, and marching up the centre aisle occupied the pews on the two sides. Chaplain Dunnell's text was from I. Kings, II, 2: "Show thyself a man."

—THE First Light Infantry, Providence, R. I., with the veterans of the Corps paraded May 12 in honor of Col. Goddard's return from Mexico, after which the corner stone of the new infantry armory was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

—THE "We Will Match," 300 and 600 yards, military rifles, and the Skirmisher's Match, will be shot at Creedmoor Saturday, May 17, commencing at 2:30 p. m.

—THE Moline Guards, Capt. W. C. Clendenin, Moline, Ill., welcomed with fitting honors the Rodman Rifles, Capt. W. C. Hawer, Rock Island, and the Moline Rifles, Capt. E. L. Carrier, at their armory May 9. The entertainment and reception was of the very pleasantest description and enjoyed by all.

—MAJ. CHAS. E. ONYIS, inspector 2d Brigade, has examined the books and records of the 9th, 11th and 71st regiments, all being found in excellent condition.

—THE Boston Lancers have chosen Lieut. Aaron F. Nettleton captain vice Thurston, resigned; second Lieut. I. Hailard was promoted to be first lieutenant and First Sergeant B. W. Dean second lieutenant.

—SULLIVAN and Orange counties, N. Y., and Pike county, Pa., are making great preparations to celebrate the centennial of the Battle of Minniekin, which was fought July 23, 1779. It is believed the ceremonies will be held at Goshen, N. Y.

—A CORRESPONDENT announces that "members of the 7th regiment are discussing the advisability of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at the new armory during the fair which is to be held there next autumn. It is reported that the members of the sixth company are unanimously in favor of such prohibition." He forgets that the Military Code strictly prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors in all armories throughout the State of New York.

—"No gentleman," says Professor Fanning, "ever gives a military salute to a lady," upon which the Burlington Hawks say: "Well, hardly; we should say he wouldn't. The military salute was from a simple graceful wave of the hand and a flourish of the drums color dropping, trumpets sounding the flourish and arms presented, and so on up to the President, who is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns, and the highest honors—all standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding." Now if the gentlemen of America get into the habit of raising such a racket as that every time they meet a lady, it would be rather more startling than a chronic Fourth of July. Professor Fanning is correct. This sort of thing wants to be discouraged."

—THE Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, Tenn., are thinking of issuing a challenge to any company or companies in the United States to a competitive drill in New York the coming summer. The captain has written to several commanders in New York and Brooklyn for advice and information on this subject, and the chances of any New York company accepting the challenge. Competitive drills are not in their nature conducive to good feeling and harmony, and while the Chickasaw Guards may be the very best organization in the State of Tennessee, and receive victory or defeat in a true and manly spirit, we doubt if there is any company in the 1st or 2d Divisions of the N. G. S. N. Y. that would accept their challenge. Past experience has proven to the National Guard of New York City that these drills are more productive of ill feeling than good fellowship.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. N., PHILADELPHIA, writes to know the paper in New York in which the history of the 79th regiment N. Y. S. M. appeared. Ans.—The *Saturday and Callahan Advertiser*, New York City, 1877-8.

PURE-MILITIA asks in regard to the qualifications, etc., necessary for enlisted men to pursue to obtain a commission, and to whom to apply for a commission, etc.? Ans.—General Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., of August 26, 1878, will give you full information on this subject. Ask your company commander to give you or let you see a copy.

E. W., LACONIA, N. H., asks: Would it be proper or desirable for an escort of troops to carry their pieces at "reverse arms" on Decoration Day ceremonies? Tactics are silent here. Ans.—It would neither be proper or desirable. The parade is not a funeral escort.

J. H., JACKSON BARRETS, asks: For how long a period can a post commander give a furlough to an enlisted man within the department? Ans.—Department commanders generally regulate this matter in orders. In the Department of the East post commanders can grant furloughs for thirty days without reference to higher authority.

E. N. D. S., WALTHAM, Mass., asks: What salute are non-commissioned officers entitled to from privates? Ans.—Paragraph 786, Tactics, says: "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; courtesy to superiors will be extended on all occasions." Privates will salute non-commissioned officers as prescribed in paragraph 18, Tactics.

Co. C, ERIE, Pa., writes: Upton, page 51, directs that the men shall first be brought to order arms before the command "stack arms" is given; but some of our companies claim that they can also stack from a carry. 1. Is it proper to stack arms from a carry? 2. When battalion is on march, in column of fours, what is the sergeant-major's position. Ans.—1. The Tactics does not provide for "stack arms" from the "carry." See paragraph 116, 2. On the side opposite the file closers, six yards from the rear of the column, and between the major and the column.

W. C., Co. F, New York, asks: 1. When a non-commissioned officer is reduced for disorderly conduct and not approved by the colonel, is afterwards expelled from the company according to law and the company's action not approved, what can be done? 2. A treasurer, who is a commissioned officer, appropriates \$54 of the company funds to his own use, and sends a letter to the company, saying he would pay it, until it went beyond limit, that is if there is one. What can be done? Ans.—1. He remains a non-com. officer of the company, the approval of the colonel being necessary for his reduction and expulsion. 2. Charges can be preferred against the officer. There is no limit; an officer guilty of embezzlement cannot purge his record by the lapse of time.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times reports that the amount recovered by suit and otherwise, in the division of fraud, Second Auditor's Office, aggregated \$110,939 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and \$159,573 during the fiscal year ending 1877; and the amount recovered during any one of the past ten years has not fallen below \$20,000. Of course, the greater amount of money fraudulently obtained from the Treasury has been squandered and the amounts recovered undoubtedly represent but an insignificant sum in comparison with the aggregate originally stolen.

CAPTAIN MCGINNIS, U. S. A., has recently communicated to the editors of the *American Naturalist* specimens of an insect (probably *Callidum variabile*) which have been found to injure the hickory hoops of the powder barrels in the St. Louis Powder Depot. So injurious has this goat proved that no inconsiderable sum is now annually spent by the Government in re-coopering barrels in order to make good the damage thus done. Means have been taken to prevent the further ravages of the insect.

The Swiss government holds that citizens of the United States residing in Switzerland are liable to pay the tax for exemption from military service. There is a personal tax of 6%, and an additional tax on fortune and revenue.

WAR balloons, one of them containing thirty-eight thousand cubic feet, are getting in readiness for transfer from London to the seat of the Zulu war. The practicability of sending up a fresh supply of gas to a balloon, while it is in the air, has been demonstrated.

The lessons taught by recent campaigns have evidently not been lost upon the French, who are paying a great deal of attention to the art of throwing up dirt. It is rather a curious fact that a couple of years before the fall of the Second Empire, this science was practised by some regiments of the Guard at Vincennes, but for various reasons the shelter trench system was laid aside. The objections against it were that it entirely interfered with that impetuous dash or élan for which the French soldiers are celebrated, and which is so calculated to strike terror into the hearts of all but the steadiest troops; and then, again, it was considered undesirable to burden the men with the necessary tools. Under these circumstances, the project was abandoned. After the Franco-German war, permanent fortifications and entrenched camps were extensively advocated, and a great deal in that line has since been carried out, in spite of the opposition of several eminent authorities who considered that the money thus spent might be better laid out, and that the works in question are only really useful to inferior generals. It was argued, in fact, that they would encourage bad generalship, that a timid commander would never venture to leave their shelter, and the system was nicknamed in derision, *Fortification en arrière*. However, permanent fortifications, the *tranchée* and the pick, have triumphed over their adversaries. Paris has been surrounded by a new girdle of detached forts, which are at such a distance from the *enceinte*, that the largest Krupp gun would not be able to fire over them into the heart of the capital, as was the case in 1871, with the old line of forts. New works, too, have been constructed to replace Metz and Strasbourg, and to defend the eastern frontier against a sudden German raid.

The following statistics of the comparative strength of the French and German armies have been published in *Le Journal des Sciences Militaires*: "Out of a population of 37,000,000, about 704,000 men are in the active army, 510,000 in the reserve, 582,000 in the territorial army, and 625,000 in the territorial reserve—making a total of about 2,400,000 men, all of whom have received some amount of military training. Besides these, there are about 1,330,000 men who, though nominally belonging to the army, and liable

to serve in certain contingencies, have received no training. Against these figures the Germans have to show in the active army 401,000, in the reserve 500,000, in the landwehr 580,000, and in the landsturm 1,030,000—making in all 2,511,000 men who have received some amount of military training, besides 3,345,000 men who have received no training. To fill up all the cadres of the active army the writer estimates would take 1,186,300 men in France and 1,130,000 in Germany. For this purpose France has at command 1,285,000 men and Germany only 940,000. To fill up the cadres of territorial army in France and the landwehr in Germany would take 594,000 and 453,000 men respectively. For this purpose France, again commands more than there are needed—600,000, and Germany somewhat fewer—405,000; this deficiency, however, only arising after the numbers of the active army have been made up from the landwehr. In cavalry the Germans have the advantage, the figures for the two countries being 91,000 men and 70,000. In artillery the numerical advantage is with the French, the figures being—for France, 2,442 guns, and for Germany, 2,124 guns. The army estimates now amount to about £28,500,000 yearly."

THOUGH the great city of New York has pushed its extremities far up the northern part of the island of Manhattan, still its heart beats in the old centre, where is located the "St. Nicholas" hotel, enshrined in the hearts of myriads as the source of an elegant and boundless hospitality. No efforts are neglected by the experienced proprietor to make this hotel a synonym for all that is *recherché* and attractive as an house of public entertainment.

Mr. CHARLES L. HADLEY, Cooper Institute, New York city, whose card appears on our outside columns, has a large and well assorted stock of White and Decorated English and French China, Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets, as well as complete outfits, including all housefurnishing goods. He has been one of the leaders in the reduction of prices, and his stores present a great attraction to parties contemplating housekeeping. Mr. Hadley makes a specialty of sending goods throughout the country upon receipt of draft or P. O. money order, or by express, C. O. D., when so desired. Illustrated catalogue and price list free upon application.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND MARINES, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, is called to the fact of the payment now under act of Feb. 19, 1879, of three months extra pay as provided under act of July 19, 1848. Claims for same can be made through an agent, and would offer my services to all wishing. Very respectfully,
D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

BIRTHS.

WHITE.—At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Thursday, May 8, 1879, to the wife of C. B. White, Med. Dept. U. S. Army, a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

BRIGGS—HISCOX.—At the M. E. Church, in Delavan, Ill., at 10 o'clock A. M., March 4, 1879, by the Rev. A. Semple, 1st Lieut. THOS. B. BRIGGS, 14th U. S. Infantry, to Miss CARRIE A. HISCOX, only daughter of Edwin Hiscox, Esq., of Delavan, Illinois.

PRICE—BRAYTON.—At Sandusky, Ohio, on May 8, 1879, at Grace Church, by the Rev. L. S. Osborne, Lieutenant PHILIP M. PRICE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and EMMA MOSE BRAYTON, only daughter of Augustus H. Mose. No Cards.

TOWNSEND—PELL.—On Wednesday, May 7, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Lieut. THOMAS GEORGE TOWNSEND, 6th Infantry U. S. Army, to CLARA, daughter of the late Clarence Pell.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ALLDERDICE.—At Hagerstown, Mo., May 10, ADELAIDE FITZ-NUGH, daughter of Adelaide and Winslow Allderdice, U. S. N., aged 10 months.

SHOENAKER.—At Washington, D. C., May 7, GUSSE, wife of Lieut. CHARLES F. SHOENAKER, U. S. Revenue Marine. Remains interred at Staten Island, N. Y.

VERPLANCK.—At her residence, in Buffalo, N. Y., LAURA ALLEN, aged 63, wife of the late Judge J. A. Verplanck.

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